INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

REGD. NO. B.1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

PRICE: ONE ANNA

REGD. NO B. 1065

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

VOL. XXIII NO. 5 BOMBAY MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1935 SIXTEEN PAGES

Sardar's Compromise Formula In Labour Dispute

MILLOWNERS' COMMITTEE MAY ACCEPT

But Defer Decision Till They See Gandhiji At Delhi

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 6.

Optimism in labour dispute that prevailed here during Sardar Vallabhbhai's presence is being continued. Yesterday a good many separate conferences were held to push on a compromise on the formula of Sardar Patel.

An important meeting of the Committee of Millowners' Association was held last evening when discussions carried on with Sardar Vallabhbhai during past three days and his compromise formula were discussed.

Likelihood Of Acceptance

No decision was arrived at the meeting but it is understood that the Committee viewed favourably Sardar Patel's formula and the trend of discussions showed that there is great likelihood of the millowners accepting the compromise of referring the meaning of the original award to a third party, but no definite decision will be taken before the millowners see Gandhiji at Delhi.— United Press.

RIGHT TO DEMAND INCREASED WAGES

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 6.

Interviewed by the "United Press" in connection with the statement of Seth Chamanlal Girdharlal, President of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, that the Labour Association was demanding an indirect increase in the wages of the time-workers and that they would be doing injustice to the piece-workers, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Secretary of the Labour Union, said, that there is nothing of the sort as has been alleged by Seth Chamanlal.

The true position, he said, is that the efficiency of the piece-workers has increased by 15 to 20 per cent during last few years and as a result of this they are getting good wages in comparison with the time-workers.

In fact the piece-workers, continued Mr Nanda, have also a right to demand an increase in wages but that can be done after investigating into the position of the industry.—United Press.

Plea For Discipline

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 6.

"Keep yourself ready. The attack on you may be made at any moment," says the "Majur Sandesh," the official organ of the Ahmedabad Labour Textile Association, addressing the workers in its latest issue.

It advises the workers to observe complete discipline as their failure or success depends on the extent to which it is observed. The workers are warned against the propaganda and rumours spread by others.—United Press.

Nanda And Banker Leave For Delhi To See Mahatma

EARLIER.

It is understood that Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Secretary, Labour Union, accompanied by Mr. Shankerlal Banker, has proceeded to Delhi to see Mahatma Gandhi in connection with wage disputes.

If the proposed deputation of Millowners goes to Delhi on January 10, Mr. Kandubhai Desai, Joint Secretary of Labour Union would join it.—United Press.

SARDAR WILL ALSO PARTICIPATE

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 6.

Mr. Shankerlal Banker, Labour Leader, accompanied by Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Secretary of the Labour Association left this morning for Delhi to acquaint Gandhiji with the latest development for peace in the mill labour dispute.

Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel who left last night for Baroda interviewed representatives of both the Millowners and Labour Association before his departure. He too will shortly proceed to Delhi and take part in the Delhi Conference for the settlement of the mill labour dispute.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is expected to return here in the beginning of the next month to complete the rest of his Gujarat tour.—A.P.

Millowners' Representative

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 5.

The Millowners' Association has appointed Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai as their representative in the conference which is convened at Delhi, in connection with the Indo-Burma agreement.

MRS. NAIDU SEES GANDHIJI

Crowds Throng Harijan Colony For 'Darshan'

NEW DELHI, Jan. 6.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu accompanied by Mrs. Asaf Ali paid a visit to Mahatmaji's residence to-day.

Gandhiji was very busy this noon writing articles for "Harijan". To-day being Sunday, an unusually large crowd thronged the Harijan colony to have a 'Darshan' of Mahatmaji. When he was getting down from the tent pitched up on the roof of his cottage there was a tremendous rush of people to see him. He greeted them all saying: "You have come to see me. Pay something for Harijans".

Men, women and children at once began contributing their mite, Gandhiji received money with his own hands from children and women.

Mahatmaji commenced his weekly silence at 8 p.m.—United Press.

LINDBERG TRIAL

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

FLEMINGTON, Jan. 6.

There was no hearing of Lindbergh trial to-day, but the chief counsel for defence asserted that by Jan. 10 court would name two men and two women and charge them with Kidnapping.

JAWAHAR SEES AILING WIFE

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 6.

It is reported that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru saw Mrs. Kamala Nehru at Bhawali on December 31 and was allowed to stay there for a day.

Mrs. Kamala Nehru has gained six or seven pounds in weight, but the condition of her sputum is not yet satisfactory, the A. P. treatment being continued. If it does not succeed, she may have to be sent to Europe for operation to secure the permanent collapse of the diseased lung.— United Press.

SAD END OF 2 SCIENTISTS

Surprised By Avalanche On Ski-Trip And Killed

VIENNA, Jan. 6.

Two brilliant young English scientists Kenneth Armstrong, research scholar, Oxford and John Howard of Government Fuel Research station, Greenwich were killed skiing near Vent, Austrian Tyrol.

It appears they were surprised by an avalanche on a ski-trip to Hochjochspitze. Search party found the body of one of the youths and are still searching for the other.—Reuter.

INDEPENDENCE FOR AUSTRIA

Mussolini-Laval Agreement Assures It

PARIS, Jan. 6.

The conclusion conversation between M. Laval and Sgr. Mussolini lasting from ten till one semi-officially stated that the agreement reached on the proposed convention will assure Austrian independence but, differences still exist over the Franco-Italian colonial relation.

It is hoped, these will be smoothed to-morrow.—Reuter.

You May Be Interested

Seventy-eight competitors won prizes worth Rs. 1,000 in the last "What Are They Doing Competition." Three successful competitors have won Rs. 166-10-8 each. To-day it is a holiday Spare a few minutes. Read, think a little and with determination to win a substantial prize fill in entry coupon for Attraction Competition (page 10). You may send any number of entries. Attempt this competition to-day. Do not postpone it for the next day. When others get prizes why should you not?

STOP PRESS.

ORDERLY PLEBISCITE

SAARBRUCKEN, Jan. 6.

Good omen for an orderly plebiscite campaign was given to-day when mass demonstrations on both sides passed off peacefully.—Reuter.

MAJORITY FOR GERMANY?

SAARBRUCKEN, Jan. 6.

Despite snowstorm a 100 000 members of the German Front singing "Deutschland uber alles" and Horstwessel Song attended the demonstration outside Saarbrucken and heard speeches of leaders predicting a large majority for Germany in the plebiscite next Sunday.

EXPULSION ORDER REVOKED

(Special Cable).

SAARBRUCKEN, Jan. 6.

The expulsion order against Prince von Lowenstein has been revoked on condition that he should not engage in any political activities in the 'Saar.—Reuter's Special.

SHIPPING PIONEER DEAD

(Special Cable)

ADELAIDE, Jan. 6.

The death has occurred of Sir (William) Herbert Phillips, Australian shipping pioneer, one of the founders of the Blue Anchor Line.

LINER RUNS AGROUND

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.

Ward liner Havana (6678 tons) ran aground off Martanilla Shoals near Jupiter, Florida, leaking badly, pounded by heavy seas. Fiftyone passengers and 126 crew are aboard. Several steamers and coastguard cutters rushed to assist her.—Reuter.

HAND OVER COUNTRY TO INDIANS

To Work Out Their Own Emancipation

British I. L. P.'s View Of J. P. C. Report

MR. McGOVERN'S UNDELIVERED SPEECH

The "New Leader" writes:—

(John McGovern was appointed by the I. L. P. Parliamentary Group to express the view of the Party on the Government's Indian proposals. The debate lasted three days, and John McGovern made repeated efforts to speak. He was not called upon because the speakers of other Parties were so long-winded.

It is important that both the British and Indian people should know the I. L. P. policy on this question.

There was a nervous desire in the House that nothing should be said to encourage "extreme" elements in India. The I. L. P. wishes the Socialists, workers and peasants of India to know that thousands of British workers support their demand for complete independence and their determination to establish an Indian Socialist Republic.)

The following are extracts from Mr. McGovern's speech:—

Mr. Speaker,—I have listened with keen interest to the speech of the Rt. Hon. Gentleman, the Secretary of State for India (Sir Samuel Hoare). I must confess that I had very deep sympathy with him in his attempt to arouse enthusiasm for the Government proposals from the Government's own adherents. It was evident there were scarcely fifty members in a crowded House who gave them any backing. Since I came to this House in 1930 I have never witnessed such a chilly reception for any measure.

A SHAM

The Government will no doubt get a substantial majority when the final vote is taken. We know from our experience of the late Labour Government how unjust and unpopular proposals can be driven through the House, how Members can be driven into the Lobby like sheep driven into a pen. Government and Prime Ministers have favours to give. They will always get backing from docile supporters in the hope that these prizes may be won.

The Government's proposals for India are a sham.

I was struck by the parts of the Minister's speech concerning the Princes of India. One would have thought that nobody lives in India except the Noble Princes. It is the old story of making certain that those who are loyal to your Capitalist and Imperialist system shall remain in control.

Let there be no doubt about this—these proposals are repudiated by the overwhelming mass of representative opinion in India. They recognise this as an attempt to set up a bogus institution. It is an attempt to buy the Princes, Capitalists, landlords, and a proportion of the middle class by the betrayal of millions of workers and peasants.

The hon. member for Caerphilly (Mr. Morgan Jones) stated that the Indian people have all the qualities essential for governmental power, and asked if there is anything they lack and that we possess. I believe the only things they lack, as compared with the British ruling class, are arrogance and impertinence. Our rulers have an abundance of these.

It is part of an Empire make-up to assume that the constituent peoples are incapable of ruling their own lands, and that the guiding hand of the British ruling class is necessary. According to this view, India, Ireland, and Egypt and other parts of the Empire are all incapable of running their own affairs. One would imagine that we had made a successful job of running our own affairs in Great Britain! The Secretary of State says "that we aim at developing a Parliament in India on the Westminster model." I can only say "God help us if that is the best we can aim at!".

END THE HYPOCRISY

We three members of the I.L.P. would have had some difficulty in going into the Lobby against the Government if they had shown a progressive advance in the lives of the Indian people since the British began to rule India—If you had improved the health and living standards of these millions and had educated the masses.

Instead of that you have done practically nothing to improve the standards of social well-being or of education. The British ruling class has contented itself with securing interest and profit. Therefore the British duty is obvious. Pack up and leave India to those who desire to use the benefits of civilisation and science for the well-being of the teeming masses of that country.

I have listened with amusement to the claims of Tory members of the great benefits we have showered on the Indian people.

SELF DETERMINATION.

The I.L.P. members in this House, and our members and supporters outside, do not agree with the proposals of the Labour Party to confer Dominion Status on India.

Dominion Status is not what representative Indian opinion wants. They desire complete independence and the right to determine their own form of government. We entirely agree with that Indian claim without reserve of any kind. We demand the handing over of the entire country to the Indian people to work out their own emancipation without interference of any kind.

The Labour Party have a black enough record in relation to India. When they were the Government of this country, from 1929 to 1931, imprisonment was endured by over thirty thousand Indians. Labour rule was no better than Tory rule. No wonder the people of India look with suspicion on the Labour Party!

There is little difference between the proposals of the National Government, the Liberal Party or the Labour Party. They are just degrees of the same type of proposal.

A Day's Earning For Peasants Who Sacrificed Their All

CALL TO BOMBAY'S GENEROSITY

Kanara Peasants' Day Collection Will Be Made In City To-morrow

Messrs. R. R. Diwakar and S. K. Patil, Secretaries of the Kanara Peasants' Relief Committee, have issued the following appeal:—

So the day has come.

There is none in Bombay who has anything but a word of sympathy for the peasants of Kanara. Most of us admire their willing sacrifices. But that sympathy must now be translated into action from to-morrow onwards. The noble emotion of fellow-feeling for the suffering peasants must now be coined into money in order to put them on their legs.

Otherwise, what is our dry sympathy but sickly sentimentality or a mere morbid feeling? If we feel like brothers we must come forward to help the peasants.

SURE OF SPLENDID RESPONSE

Of course, we are sure those who will be approached will respond splendidly. But those whom we may not be able to approach on that day will do well to set apart a day's earnings at least for the noble cause and inform us. If the work does not finish in a day, it will have certainly to be continued on the following days.

We are glad to note that in response to our request in the papers, the proprietor of the Vasant Bhuvan, Girgaum Branch, has agreed to give one day's full earnings for the Kanara peasants. We are approaching others also and we hope to get a similar response.

We have been getting some sums big and small which we hope to announce in the papers soon enough.

We expect the rich and poor alike in Bombay to pay for this cause of the landless and the homeless.

SELL COUPONS AND HELP PEASANTS

Coupons of Rs. 10, Rs. 5 and One Rupee will be sold all over the city to-morrow. We are making efforts to find one or more workers in every office and business firms, who will distribute coupons among their friends and colleagues. In case any offices are left out due to our inability to approach the proper man, any one from these offices can send us a word and we can at once arrange to send the coupons. This is a question of feeling. If we really feel for the mute sacri-

(Continued on page 7.)

HELP TO KANARA PEASANTS

To-day's Public Meeting

A meeting of all the Karnataka residents in Bombay will be held in the Karandikar Hall of the Brahman Sabha, near Portuguese Church, Girgaum, to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. to express their sympathy for the suffering peasants of Kanara and to adopt measures to carry out the programme of the "Karnataka Peasants' Day" to-morrow (Tuesday). Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande will preside.

"SPEAK PURE RUSSIAN"

Communist Journal On Use Of "Slang"

(Delayed In Transmission.)

(SPECIAL CABLE)

MOSCOW, Jan. 5.

Objection to use slang by pioneer leaders (English boy scout leaders) was voiced by the young Communist league's journal.

It says, they should speak pure Russian and so set good example to their charges.

The paper also inveighs against rowdyism and describes rowdy as an ally and helper of class enemy.

English Team For Rugby International

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Jan. 6.

The following will constitute the English team against Wales for Rugby International to be played at Twickenham on Jan. 19.

Boughton (Gloucester) Booth (Headingley) Cranmer (Oxford) Heaten (Liverpool University) Leybridge) Giles (Coventry) Longland (Northampton) Nicholson (Oxford Kendrew (Army, Leicester) Dicks (Northampton) Clarke (Coventry) Weston (Northampton) Kemp (Blackheath). Fifteenth man not yet selected.

TABULATED ADLETS
1 Anna Per Word.
Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted:—Import Piece-goods Office Canvassor of least three years experience or more. Apply Box No. 3483, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted:—A graduate, knowing Hindi correspondence well and perfect Gujarati accounts. Apply Box No. 3484, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an Educational Supervisor on Rs. 60 p.m. for 3 months. Candidates knowing Gujarathi, Urdu and Marathi with S.T.C. qualification or with 5 years' experience as a secondary teacher should apply to the undersigned before 15th January, 1935. (Sd.) G. B. Deo, Chairman, School Board, B.S.D., Andheri. (9460).

Applications are invited from qualified candidates to be trained for posts of Assistants in the Spinning Department on the following scales:—(a) Salary Rs. 200|- per month for a candidate possessing good Hons. Degree of a recognised Foreign University in Spinning Technology. (b) Salary Rs. 90|- per month for a candidate possessing first class Hons. Degree in Arts, Science or Engineering of an Indian University. (c) Salary Rs. 50|- per month for a candidate possessing Hons. Diploma in Spinning of Victoria Technical Institute or a similar Institution. Please apply with copies of testimonials to the Manager, Jubilee Mills, Railwaypura, P.O. Ahmedabad No. 2. 9453

Wanted salesmen for our Darjeeling Tea. Salary 50—150. No cash security. Apply to Kalibore Tea Co., 59, Sovabazar, Calcutta. (3402)

Wanted Lady Doctor, experienced in midwifery and gynaecological work for a maternity home to be started in a suburb of Bombay. Apply Dr. N. V. Ajinkya, Benhamhall Lane, Girgaum. (3467).

Wanted influential Salesmen on Rs. 40|- p.m. to push Novelties, Safety matches, Paints, Varnishes Machinery goods etc. Only men willing to pay for actual cost of goods need apply to:—The Allianz Industrial Corporation Ltd., Tuticorin. (3472).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Begin New Year with bright careers. Senior Cambridge examination brings you excellent prospects. Applications for Guarantee Cambridge December examinations begin. Excellent staff. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, near Congress House, Bombay. (9173)

Engineering Institute, New Delhi: Next session in January. Civil and Electrical Engineering, courses covering City and Guilds Examinations. Prospectus free. (3403).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

The Director of the General Education Academy can be interviewed on all days except Bank Holidays between 9 and 10 a.m. at 6, Rampart Row, Fort. Cambridge Senior, Junior, Preliminary, Punjab, Bombay, Benares, Matriculation; Rajputana Intermediate classes open to all students of either sex without restrictions. (3479).

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting Book-keeping etc., Inquire immediately. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road. (3469.)

68. PARTNERSHIPS

Gentleman will loan goodly sum or become partner in famous printing and publishing firm. Apply Box No. 3474, "Bombay Chronicle".

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Gentleman desires to lend moneys to persons of status and settled position in life. Those already in the hands of the Marwaris and Pathans need not apply. Write to Box No. 3481, "Bombay Chronicle."

Seven Monthly Fifteen-Rupee-Instalments Liquidate Hundred-Rupee-Loan-and-Interest. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (3489)

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted agents on decent salary and commission for the sale of medicines. Only those having experience need apply. Steno House Agency, Amritsar. (9474)

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow, Sangli Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle," Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

73. AGENTS WANTED

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Gol	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

103. LIVE STOCK

For Sale, grey Arab Stallion, 15 hands, trained Hack and Hunter. Apply Box 3488 "Bombay Chronicle."

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Sexus Paste, best contraceptive jelly, low price, propaganda, not profiteering. RIGHT AGENCY. New Bhatwadi, Girgaum, Bombay. (3122)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	.... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

DRAINAGE SCHEME FOR THE NORTHERN PART OF BOMBAY.

TENDERS for works in the construction of (a) Chemical Laboratory and (b) Servants' Quarters on Municipal land at Tulsi Pipe Line, near Kasturchand Mills, Dadar, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on WEDNESDAY, the 16th January, 1935.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope, bearing the description of the tender, together with a deposit of Rs. 650.

Forms of tender, specifications, etc., will be issued on payment of Rs. 5 to any one deputed to receive them by the City Engineer, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

N. B. MODAK,
City Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Fort, Bombay, 4th Jan., 1935. 9468

GOVERNMENT OF BIKANER.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of annual requirements of stores for the Elec. and Mech. and Medical Departments during the period from 1st February, 1935, to 31st January, 1936, as shown below and will be received by the undersigned till the 17th January, 1935.

1. Section No. 1. Electric Stores.
2. Section No. 2. Mechanical Stores.
3. Section No. 3. Tools and Plant.
4. Section No. 14. Medicines and Surgical Instruments.

A copy of the sectional tender with the form of conditions of tender and contract could be had from the undersigned on payment of tender fee of Rs. 2 (Rupees two only) per section which will not be refunded.

Tender forms will not be sent per V.P.P.

NIHAL CHAND SARWAL,
Secretary,
Stores Purchase Committee,
Bikaner.

Bikaner, 17-12-'34. 9413

Public Notices

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the posts of three pupil nurses in the Municipal Maternity Homes. The applicants should have sufficient knowledge of English to follow the lectures given in that language, should be between 20 and 30 years of age and should submit two satisfactory references, one being from a lady as to their conduct. The selected candidates will have to work in the Maternity Homes for nine months and will then be transferred for a period of three months for training in one of the larger Hospitals. After the completion of the Course, they can appear for the Examination held by the B. P. N. A. A stipend of Rs. 10 per month will be paid to the selected candidates for a period of twelve months.

Applications with School Leaving Certificates should reach the undersigned not later than the 15th January, 1935.

J. S. NERURKER,
Executive Health Officer,

Public Health Department,
Bombay Municipality,
Dated the 5th January, 1935.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED
(Incorporated in England)

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR B. G. STEEL GOODS BRAKE VANS FOR 1935-36.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 7 B.G. four-wheeled Steel Goods Brake Vans on I.R.S. 'B.V.G.' type underframes and with superstructure in accordance with S. I. Rly. Drawing No. 6760|1 without wheels and axles.

2. Copies of a set of tender documents consisting of instructions to tenderers, form of tender conditions of Contract, Schedules and Specifications can be obtained at Rs. 3 per set on application to the undersigned. Applications for drawings required for tendering purposes should be made to the undersigned. The complete set of contract drawings including one Index sheet comprise 49 sheets which will be supplied at Re. 1-8-0 per sheet or Rs. 73 for the whole set. This amount will not be refunded whether the tenderer is successful or not.

3. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed envelopes and endorsed "Tenders for Brake Vans" and should reach the undersigned before 12 noon on Monday the 25th March 1935, at which hour and date they will be opened and the quotations announced for the information of any tenderers who may desire to be present.

4. It may be noted that the invitation to tender is being published in India only, but tenders from foreign firms will also be accepted and considered on the clear understanding that the vehicles must be delivered in India and that payment will be made for them in India in Rupees.

5. Detailed instructions regarding the conditions under which tenders from Indian and Foreign firms will be accepted and considered are available in the "Instruction to Tenderers" contained in the tender documents.

6. The undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject any tender without assigning a reason and does not bind himself to accept the lowest tender, the whole of a tender or any tender.

H. A. REID.
Chief Mechanical Engineer.

Chief Mechanical Engineer's Office,
Golden Rock: 27th December, 1934. 9461

CONTRACT FOR MOTOR HAULAGE OF TIMBER.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the contract for motor haulage of 1,70,000 cubic feet of Government timber per annum from Allapilli to Ballarshah, Chanda District, C. P. For further information apply to the Divisional Forest Officer, South Chanda Division, Chanda, C. P., who will send copies of the tender notice on receipt of a fee of Rupee one (Re. 1) only.

CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS,
Central Provinces, Nagpur, C. P. 9470

Public Notices

SEWREE COTTON MILLS, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Registered Office of the Company will be REMOVED to 187, Hornby Road, from 7th January, 1935.

PURSHOTAM JIVANDAS,
Liquidator,
Sewree Cotton Mills Ltd.
In Voluntary Liquidation.
3486

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED TO THE PUBLIC that the share certificate in respect of shares Nos. 212080|99, of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., standing on my name have been LOST or MISLAID. The finder may kindly forward the same to the undernoted place or the duplicate of it will be obtained.

ABBASBHAI ABDULTAYEB FATEHI,
140, Abdul Rehman Street,
Bombay 3.
3482

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.,

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BONAFIDE SALE OF VALUABLE HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, COLLARD AND COLLARD COTTAGE PIANO BUICK MOTOR CAR BRASS AND GLASSWARE, Etc.

Messrs BENNETT and Co., will on SUNDAY, the 13th January, 1935 at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Kane Road, near Mt. Mary's Chapel, Bandra valuable handsome household furniture, such as, dining table chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, drawing-room and chesterfield suites, cabinets, showcases, office writing tables, dressing table, dressing chest of drawers, bedsteads, mirror and panel door almirahs, wardrobes hat-stands, fancy teapoys, electric table fans, centre-table, China and brassware, baba cot and cradle, side tables, glassware, one "Buick" Touring Motor Car, 5 seater, 1931 model, in perfect running order, etc.

The property of a gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view from Wednesday.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Messrs BENNETT and Co., will on SUNDAY, the 13th January, 1935 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at "Gobhai Cottage", Versova, via Andheri, valuable household furniture, such as, dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner-waggon, drawing room suites, centre table, writing tables, compartmental wardrobes book-cases, cupboards, dressing tables, bedsteads, electric table-fan, Jacobean teapoys, H.M.V. gramophone, screens, glassware, hat-stand, cane-chairs, Chesterfield chairs, wash-hand tables, meat-safes, ice-box, bicycle, zoondah cupboard, low chairs, cycle, etc.

The property of B. Brown, Esqr., of Messrs James Finlay and Co., Ltd.

Catalogues will be published and the furniture on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT and CO.

Messrs. VORA & Co.,

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (MONDAY), at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), at Hornby Road, Fort, Opp. Taraporevala Booksellers of complete Household furniture, Mirror door steel cabinet, Chesterfield and drawing room sets, Almyrahs, H. M. V. Gramophone, Singer Machine, Portable typewriter, Dining table Chairs, Marble pillars and figures, Glassware, etc. Property of A Wealthy Gentleman and others..

VORA & CO.

RAVAL CEMENT TILES
ARE BEST
Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

KOHINOOR
CINEMA
: Dadar, (B.B.) :
From Saturday the 5th Jan.
JEANETTE MACDONALD
and
RAMON NOVARRO
in
"THE CAT and THE FIDDLE"

JEANETTE MACDONALD and RAMON NOVARRO in "The CAT and the FIDDLE"

TO-DAY AT 2-30, 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
DO NOT MISS IT ! ! ! ! !

GLORIOUS THIRD WEEK

A social story that lays the cancer the gangrain the Hindu Society.

Samaj-ki-Bhul

She was sacrificed at the altar of custom which proves a bane to the Hindu Society

Featuring:—
Miss DULARI, ZILLO, GAZNAVI, JAMSHEDJI,
with
LALITA, SAYED AHMED, ABDUL
and others.
Director: HOMI MASTER.

IMPERIAL
CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY.

N. Y. K. LINE
BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS

Steamers	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Nagato Maru	5901	17 Dec	9 Jan
*Anyo Maru	9300	28 Dec	10 Jan
Toyama Maru	7090	15 Jan	21 Jan
Lisbon Maru	7053	16 Jan	29 Jan
*Tango Maru	7000	30 Jan	11 Feb

*Passenger Steamers with excellent accommodation and services £50-0 Return Japan.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Terukuni Maru	12000	5 Jan
Hakusan Maru	10580	21 Jan

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakone Maru	10500	16 Jan
Suwa Maru	10700	31 Jan.

HONGKONG-SANFRANCISCO

	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Taiyo Maru	14500	23 Jan
Chichibu Maru	17500	6 Feb

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hikawa Maru	11600	4 Feb
Hiye Maru	11600	18 Feb.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No 22041
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

WILSON HIGH SCHOOL

Pupils of the Wilson High School staged a humorous drama "Sashtang Namaskar," in the Royal Opera House on Saturday under the patronage of Sir Cawasji Jahangir, Bart., in aid of the scout troup of the school. It was very well attended.

Principal Dr. Hiwale introduced Sir Cawasji to the audience.

Sir Cawasji on rising was garlanded and made a short speech in which he said that the Wilson High School had produced many distinguished citizens during the last 102 years of its existence.

Rao Sahib Khisty, the Head Master, proposed a vote of thanks to Sir Cawasji after which the function came to a close.

EDUCATION IN NIZAM'S STATE
Reorganisation & Reforms Contemplated

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Jan. 4.

In pursuance of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's orders directing the re-organisation of education in the State, the Director of Public Instruction has been issuing invitations to the Heads of the Education Institutions to express their views on the proposed reforms.

The invitees who are to give evidences are requested to offer their opinions particularly on the following points:

(1) The re-organisation of the educational courses into four stages: Primary Class 1 to 5; Secondary Classes 6 to 8; Collegiate Classes 9 to 11; and University Classes, 12 to 14.

(2) The division of Secondary Schools into two classes, rural urban, the former with compulsory agricultural courses and the latter with compulsory manual training courses.

(3) The establishment of different types of Colleges for Classes 9 to 11, giving parallel courses of instruction in arts and sciences, agriculture, commerce, and industry.

(4) The establishment of a State Board of Secondary Education for supervising the system of Secondary Education and Collegiate Education, and conducting public examinations at the end of Class 8 and 9.

(5) The abolition of the Intermediate examination and the extension of the course for the Bachelor's Course from two to three years; and

(6) The abolition of bicameral system of education in the State.

The Government have appointed a Committee to consider the question thoroughly and submit a detailed report.—United Press.

U. P. CONGRESS ELECTION SURPRISES
Prominent Congress Leaders Unseated

(From Our Correspondent.)
LUCKNOW, Jan. 4.

The U. P. Political Conference at Etawah having come to an end, the representative of the "Chronicle" saw some of the delegates from Lucknow who had been to Etawah. He found them of opinion that the proceedings of the Etawah Conference reflected the change that is so rapidly overtaking the Provincial Congress organisation.

That the Socialists being the most vocal appeared to be in power; but whenever the other Congressmen asserted themselves, they had little trouble in carrying the day. This fact was so well demonstrated when the open session of the conference rejected with an overwhelming majority the motion of Pt. Keshava Deva Malviya condemning Dr. Ansari. The motion was adopted at the subjects committee by an overwhelming majority inspite of the pleadings of Pundit Govind Ballabh Pant and Mr. Mohan Lal Saxena.

ELECTION SURPRISES.

There appeared to be some dissensions in the Congress camp at Etawah on account of which Mohanlal Saxena withdrew from the All-India and Provincial Congress Committees. But the surprise came the next day, when it was found that Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani was also not elected a member either of the Provincial or the All-India Congress Committee, while Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai met a similar fate in the A. I. C. C. elections. The voting being by single transferable vote, every one was for himself. The elimination of these well-known leaders has created a new situation. Mr. S. K. D. Paliwal of Agra has also, it is understood, tendered his resignation from the Provincial and All-India Congress Committees, while Mr. Balkrishna Sharma of Cawnpore has acted likewise. So that most of the old workers will be out of the Congress organisations. The most striking part of the whole thing was that, but for Mr. Muzaffar Hussain, no Muslim would be on the Provincial or All-India Congress Committee from the U. P. Some Congress Muslims are reported to have viewed the thing seriously, and it will not be surprising if it has some serious repercussions in the near future.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

Commissioner Issues Rules For Hawking In Bombay

Movements Of Hawkers Prohibited In Certain Localities

The Municipal Commissioner has issued a set of rules restricting the movements of hawkers to certain localities and prohibiting their entry in certain other parts of the city.

The object of the notification is evidently to mitigate the hawker nuisance in the city.

Hawkers are entirely prohibited entry in the following localies: (a) Portion of Charni Road from its junction with Grant Road to its junction with Sandhurst Road. (b) Parekh Street. (c) The portion of Murzban Road from its junction with Home Street to its junction with Napier Road. (d) The whole of Outram Road. (e) The portion of Bastion Road from its junction with Home Street to its junction with Napier Road. (f) The whole of Prescot Road. (g) Apollo Bunder and the area south of a line drawn across Wellington Fountain and also he shall not hawk within 200 yards of a Market whether Municipal or private (h) (1) Club Back Road: (2) Club Cross Road; (3) Reynold Road; (4) Rebsch Street from its junction with Club Back Road to its junction with Wylie Road; (5) Circus Avenue; (6) Souter Street from its junction with Lamington Road to its junction with Rebsch Street; (7) Motlibai Street from its junction with Souter Street to its junction with Wylie Road; and (8) Wylie Road from junction with Lamington Road to its junction with Rebsch Street.

Cries Prohibited

Hawking by the utterance of cries is strictly prohibited in the following localities.

A Ward: All streets within the precincts of Apollo Reclamation, Wellington Lines, Marine Lines, Elphinstone Circle, Churchgate Street and all streets outh thereof and any street within the Ballard Estate area.

D Ward: Walkeshwar, Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill, Altamount Road, Sandhurst Bridge and New Queen's Road.

D Ward: The whole of Chaupatty Road from the railway level crossing to foot of Walkeshwar Road, Harvey Road, Alexandra Road, Laburnum Road, Vatchagandhy Road, Owen Dunn Road Hughes Road, French Road, Babulnath Road and the portion of Gowalia Tank Road from Kemp's corner to the east corner of he playground.

E Ward: The whole of Forjett Street and Club Road.

The rules also define the articles that are allowed to be hawked and name the places where hawking by means of handcarts is allowed.

Articles To Be Hawked.

The following is a list of articles allowed to be hawked by itinerant hawkers.

Foodstuffs.—Betel Leaves and Nuts, Bread, Biscuits, Cakes and Pastry, Cocoanuts (excluding tender cocoanuts but including copra or cocoanut kernel), Fruits of all varieties (Raw, Ripe, Dried, Preserved), Eggs, Grains, (including parched grain and grain flour), Indian Spices (onions, garlick, tamarind, turmeric, nutmeg dry chillies, pepper, cloves, cardamoms Asafoetida, etc.

Milk, Curds, Butter and Ghee Oils (vegetable and kerosene, excluding scent; or scented hair-oils), Potatoes, Prepared food (e.g. Shev, Gathias, Bhajias, Spiced or fried dal, Samoosas, Kabobs, etc), Salt Sugar and Molasses (goor), Sweets (Indian and other, including ice-cream and 'Kulphi', Tea and Coffee (including beverages), Vegetable, green (including green chillies), Vermicelli.

Non-food-Stuffs.—Books and Newspapers (including race cards) Crockery, Brushes (for the floor, including Indian Brooms.) Cutlery, Cloth.

The following is a list of articles allowed to be hawked by itinerant handcart-hawkers:

(1) Salt; (2) Kerosene oil; (3) Sherbat; (4) Ice-cream (5) Plants —Flower Pots; (6) Spices.

Handcart-Hawking.

Hawking by means of handcart is permitted on the following roads:

A Ward:Bohra Bazar Street, Parsi Bazar Street, Cowasji Patel Street.

B Ward: Dongri Street (Jail Road, East), Jambli Street, Sarang Street.

C Ward: Pathkwadi, Chandanwadi, Ardeshir Dady Street, Thakurdwar Road.

E Ward: Tank Bunder Cross Lane, Connaught Road at its junction with Tank Bunder Road, Mohamedan Street Ripon Road Cross Lane, Kamathipura (Stable Street) Agripada Chawl Street, (North End), Kamathipura 8 Lane.

F Ward: Wadala Road, Matunga Bazar Road, Naigaum Cross Road Naigaum Road, Parel Tank Road Parel Village, Sewri Koliwada, Sewri Jakeria Bunder.

G Ward: Tulsi Pipe Road, south of Dadar Road, South of Dadar Road, Dharavi Road, Mori Road. Wanjewadi Road, Sorab Gully. Roads between Development chawls, west of DeLisle Road, Carroll Road, Globe Mill Road, Old Parbhadevi Road, New Parbhadevi Road. Road between Development chawls, Worli.

POSITION OF LEATHER WORK INDUSTRY

Charmakar Mandal's Plea For Enquiry Committee

The General Secretary of the Charmakar Samaj Seva Mandal, Bombay, writes:—

The second general meeting of the "Charmakar Samaj Seva Mandal, Bombay," under the presidentship of Mr. D. S. Powar, Nazir, High Court, Kolhapur and the President of the Mandal, was held at Elphinstone Road, Mahim Chawl, Bombay, on Dec. 29 last. About 800 to 900 persons attended the meeting.

The following resolutions were passed:—

This meeting requests Government to start free leather technical schools at different places in this Presidency, for the benefit of Charmakar communities.

This meeting requests Government to grant a scholarship and to send every year at least one Charmakar student to foreign countries to acquire "tanning and leather technical education."

This meeting requests Government to appoint an enquiry committee to examine the present position of the leather work industry which is depressing day by day, and to appoint some able persons of the Charmakar communities on the committee.

This meeting requests Government to recruit Depressed class people in Government services according to Government resolutions

WHITE LEPROSY
GUARANTEED CURE.
Please ask for "Divine Gifts" with the details of your disease and the name of your birthday Mrs. Amiyabala Devi. "Amiya-Kutir", Dinajpur (Bengal).

SMALL-POX EPIDEMIC IN BOMBAY

The Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, writes:—

"Smallpox is at present in an epidemic form in Poona and it is likely that the infection may spread in Bombay. There have been 5 cases of Smallpox in November and 22 cases in December, in Bombay. As cases have considerably increased in December, it is necessary to have preventive measures to avoid an epidemic.

The Public are requested to cooperate with this Department and avail themselves of the facilities offered for re-vaccination. For the convenience of the Public, two vaccination stations, one at Princess Street and the other at the Central Vaccination Office at Poibawdi, Parel, are kept open, morning and afternoon every day. All unvaccinated children should be immediately got vaccinated."

A Successful Excursion

(From Our Correspondent.)
KALYAN, Jan. 5.

An excursion special train, which has been arranged by the B. B. and C. I. Railway under the management of Shri Upendra Bhagwan of the Chreya Sadhak Mandal of Baroda, left Kalyan last night at 10-30 for Nasik.

The special train, which started from Baroda on October 29 last with a full complement of over 250 passengers on a three month's tour all over India Agra, Muttra, Delhi, Kurukshetra, Ambala, Hardwar.

The train is expected at Baroda back on January. 21.

Two persons died "en route," one at Rajamundry and the other at Bezwada. But for these tragedies, the excursion has proved a success so far. Of the 250 passengers, 150 are Women.

C. P. & BERAR LOCAL BODIES' CONFERENCE

President's Emphasis On Need Of Federation

A conference of the office bearers of the Local Bodies in the Central Provinces and Berar was held in the Town Hall at Raipur on the 29th and 30th December under the Presidentship of Rao Bahadur N. K. Kelker.

While welcoming the delegates in the course of his speech, Pandit Ravishankar Shukla, Chairman, district Council, Raipur said that three points of importance have to be considered in connection with the problem of the Local Self-Government, the first is the co-ordination of different Local Bodies in the Province, second is the struggle for power, which is going on between the Central Government and the Local Bodies and the third which goes to the very root of Local Self-Government is financial autonomy.

FEDERATION

Mr. Kelker was then formally elected President of the meeting. In his presidential address, he emphasised the need of a Federation of the Local Bodis at this juncture when attempts were being made to deprive the Local Bodies of their statutory powers by various means. He pointed out that in other Provinces such as Bombay such Federations has been organised and were doing useful work. Some eight years ago an attempt was made to organise a Federation in this Province but that did not succeed for reasons which were well-known.

A concerted action by united body carried great weight and any voice raised by united body it would be difficult to defy. He, therefore appealed to all the Local Boides to become members of such a Federation

Mr. Kelker urged that the Local Self-Government Acts that were passed in these Provinces in the years 1920 and 1922 were very liberal and progressive but he regretter the tendency in some quarters to take reactionary measures to make the liberal provisions of the Acts nugatory. He deprecated piecemeal amendments of difficult sections and suggested that overhauling and complete revision of the Acts in keeping with the spirit of the times had become necessary. The aim of the revision must be to make the Local Bodies really autonomous.

A subject committee consisting of all the delegates from the Local Bodies was appointed. After 5 years' deleberations the subject committee placed before the general body, the resolutions noted below. They were unanimously passed.

RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions, among others, were passed:—

"This conference is of opinion that in order to safeguard the interests of the local self-governing bodies such as Municipal Committees and Distrct Councils it is necessary to organize a federation of all such bodies in C. P. and Berar and requests all such local bodies to join the federation.

A provisional committee was appointed to draft a constitution and take all necessary steps towards the formation of the Federation."

"This conference deprecates the curtailment of the powers vested by the enactments (to wit the Local Self-Government Act of 1920 and the C. P. Municipalities Act of 1922) in the local bodies, by the Local Government either by means of subsequent amendments to the said Acts, or by means of rules made thereunder or by means of the abuse of certain provisions in the said Acts."

"This conference deprecates the proposal of the Government to surcharge for contributions made to the Behar Earthquake relief. The interpretation put upon the wording of the Act by the Local Government is not warranted by the language of the Act and suggests that immediate sanction be given to the expenditure already incurred. In case such contributions are not permissible under the present Act this conference suggests the immediate passing of a validating Act."

Mr. J. Patel For "G" Ward

BOMBAY, Jan. 5.

Sjt. Iswarbhai Patel, Treasurer, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and President of "G" Ward District Congress Committee announces that he is standing as a candidate from "G" Ward in the ensuing Municipal elections.

He appeals to the voters of the "G" Ward to cast their votes solidly in his favour.—United Press.

NEW TAX ON MOTOR VEHICLES

Lorry Owners Protest

Mr. Manchersha M. Bacha, The General Secretary of the Bombay Lorry and Taxi Owners' Propaganda Committee has sent the following for publication:—

"The Proposed Taxes on Motor Vehicles are quite unjustified wrongly based and will bring about a complete dead-lock on all the Lorry and Bus business in Bombay.

The present taxation is already too heavy for us under the present trade conditions. The proposed enhancement is simply unbearable.

A Lorry of a solid tyre runs only between Colaba and Mahim and is not allowed to run on the Bombay-Agra Road and Bombay Ghodbunder Road beyond Mulund and Kandivali respectively. And in the same way, a Motor Bus plying in Bombay never goes beyond these limits. Why should they pay such a heavy tax for the roads which they do not use at all?

HOW IT WORKS.

In Bombay nearly 1500 Lorries of solid tyres, are running at present. 900 are above 3 tons, and pay at present to the Bombay Municipality as wheel-tax Rs 183,600. Lories of two tons, pay as wheel-tax 91,200.

In all the total amounts to nearly 2-3/4 lakhs of Rupees.

By the new taxation they shall have to pay.

	Rs.
3-1/2 Tons and above	630,000
Under 2-1/2 Tons	300,000
Total	930,000

25 per cent. more on solid tyres will be Rs. 2-1/4 lakhs more. The total nearly comes to Rs. 11-1/2 lakhs.

While the Bombay Municipality gets Rs. 10-1/2 lakhs on the whole from all the vehicle owners, one can easily see the injustice towards the Lorry owners of Bombay, who alone now have to pay the whole city Municipal wheel tax.

Who will be benefited by this?

The car owners of the whole of the Presidency.

The Bus service owners of Poona-Bombay and Nasik-Bombay who pay at present Rs. 5/4 for the Tolls, will pay Rs. 1/8 a day, for the roads which they spoil at present. The present condition of a Lorry owners in Bombay is very pitiable.

DEADLOCK FEARED.

A cartful of load from Cotton Green to Parel Mills or Docks brings annas 8 per cart load, and the Lorry owners hardly get 3 to 5 Trips a day. They hardly earn Rs. 15/ to 18/ a day per lorry.

The expense they have to bear is:—Rs. 2/8 Driver's wages, Rs. 2/8 for Two men for loading and unloading, Rs. 4/6, for 5 gal. of Petrol, As. 12/ for 1/2 gal. of Engine oil, Rs. 3/ Tyres and Break down, Re. 1/ wheel tax, garage rent, and Insurance and Rs. 2/ depreciation and interest on the investment. This works out to 16/2 for the total expenses.

Now the working days of a lorry are 25 days in a month The average income thus comes to Rs. 25/ to 30 per month per lorry at the most. According to the new system, a Lorry owner will have to pay, Rs. 75/ per month per lorry. Some owners drive for themselves, others have mortgaged their lorries and are working in hope of revival of trade.

APPEAL TO M. L. C.'S.

If the Government levy the new tax, 75 per cent of lorry owners will not be able to ply them, and the Bullock-carts and the hand carts which spoil the roads so badly, will take their places again, and the upblic of Bombay will suffer indirectly.

I hope that members of the Bombay Council will take up this case and force the Government to withdraw this unjustified and unbearable tax.

Hindi-Speaking Residents And Municipal Elections

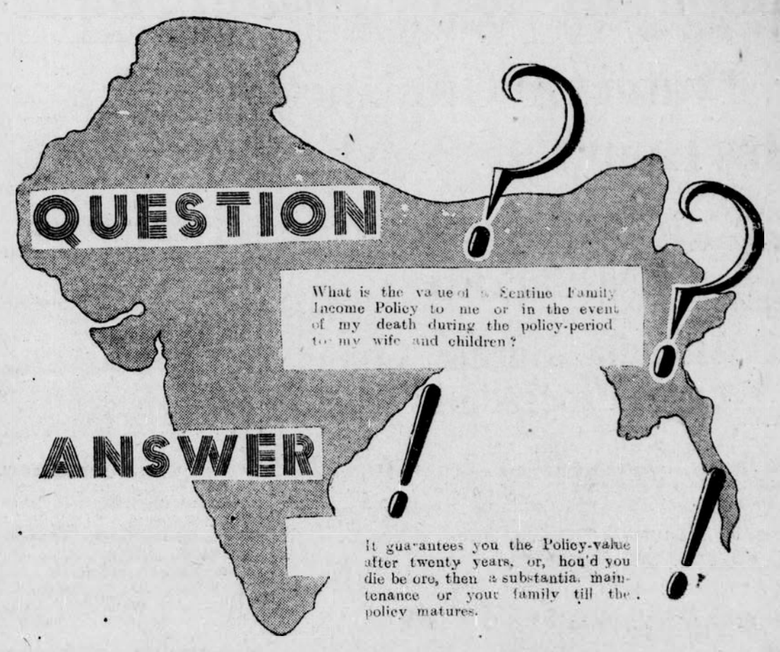
Mr. B. Nigam writes:—

The Hindi-speaking residents of the City met in the Arya Samaj Mandir, Kalbadevi Branch, on Thursday night, Lala Kedarnath Sharma presiding.

The following resolution was adopted unanimously:—

"With a view to safeguarding the civic interests of the Hindi-speaking residents of the City of Bombay, a Municipal Election Board of the Hindi-speaking citizens be formed with the following members and be empowered to draft a pledge for safeguarding their interests and secure consent from those candidates who will be contesting the elections and subsequently seeking their suffrage." The following are the members: (1) Sjt. B. M. Arjundutt Saraf, (2) Sjt. B Nigam, (3) Sjt. Lala Kedarnath Sharma, (4) Sjt. Indra Shekhar Misra. (5) Sjt Ram Pratap Shukla, (6) Sjt. Ram Naresh Singh and (7) Sjt. Ram Kumar Misra.

A meeting of the Board will be held on Wednesday next.


QUESTION
?
What is the value of a Sentinel Family Income Policy to me or in the event of my death during the policy-period to my wife and children?
ANSWER
!
It guarantees you the Policy-value after twenty years, or, hou'd you die be ore, then a substantia maintenance or your family till the policy matures.

"The Sentinel Family income Policy has been designed particularly to meet the insurance needs of a family man. Under this scheme, premiums are paid for 20 years only when the policy-value is paid, or in the event of death during the policy-period, the assured's dependants receive one-tenth of the sum assured in cash immediately, one per cent of the sum assured every month till the policy matures and the remaining nine-tenths of the sum assured at the expiry of the policy terms."

THE
SENTINEL
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE:—
Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

ADULTERATION OF BUTTER AND GHEE

Prosecutions And Convictions

During the week ending 22nd December 1934, the following persons were convicted and fined by the Municipal Courts of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates, Fort and Mazagaon, at the Esplanade and Mazagaon Police Courts.

(1) Mr. Govind Subrao Kamat, owner at No. 119 Dadyshet Agiary Lane was convicted and fined Rs. 20, or in default 20 days' Simple Imprisonment for selling Butter adulterated to the extent of 23.1 per cent.; (2) Mr. Abdullabhai Amiruddin, owner at No. 3 Shamshet Street was convicted and fined Rs. 30/ or in default 30 days' Simple Imprisonment for selling Ghee adulterated to the extent of 83.6 per cent.; (3) Mr. Ramji Velji, vendor at No. 14 Champa Cross Lane was convicted and fined Rs. 25/ for selling Ghee adulterated to the extent of 52.7 per cent; (4) Mr. Bharmal Khimji, owner at Nos. 203-205 Kalachowki Road was convicted and fined Rs. 30/ or in default one month's Simple Imprisonment for selling Ghee adulterated to the extent of 67.7 pc.

(5) Mr. Tukaram Govind Powar, owner at No. 5 Wylie Street was convited and fined Rs. 30/ or in default 2 weeks' Simple Imprisonment for selling Ghee adulterated to the extent of 50 .9 per cent.;

(6) Mr. Bachubhai Karim, vendor at No. 142 Love Lane was convicted and fined Rs. 40/ or in default one month's Simple Imprisonment for selling Ghee adulterated to the extent of 56 3 per cent.; (7) Mr. Ambalal Sunderlal, owner at No. 8249 Haines Road was convicted and fined Rs 50/ or in default one month's Simple Imprisonment for selling Butter adulterated to the extent of 61.8 per cent.; (8) Mr. Dayalal Kishorbhai, owner at 681A DeLisle Road was convicted and fined Rs. 30/ or in default 2 weeks' Simple Imprisonment for selling Butter adulterated to the extent of 64.5 per cent. (9) Mr. Murji Deoraj owner at plot No. 973 Wadala Road was convicted and fined Rs. 75/ for selling Ghee adulterated to the extent of 56 8 per cent.; (10) Mr. Sardarmal Kasturji vendor at B.D.D. Chawl No. 28 Naigaum was convicted and fined Rs. 15/ for selling Ghee adulterated to the extent of 100 per cent.; (11) Mr. Rawji Deoraj, owner at No. 242 Dadar Road was convicted and fined Rs 100/ for selling Ghee adulterated to the extent of 66.3 per cent.

GURU GOBIND'S BIRTHDAY

Celebrations By Bombay Sikhs

The Sikhs of Bombay celebrated the birthday anniversary of Sri Guru Gobind Singh by taking out a large procession on Sunday afternoon.

The procession started from the Sri Guru Singh Sabha at Frere Road and wended its way through Bori Bunder and Cruickshank Road to Girgaum Back Road and returned to the Gurudwara at 9 in the night via Kalbadevi Road. In a nicely decorated car the Book of the Sikhs, the Grantha Saheb, was placed and a priest who sat by the side was seen waving with "chowris."

The Sikh band in front was followed by a number of Sikhs and then came the car with the Granth Saheb. A number of ladies followed this singing religious songs. They were followed by a number of men.

Council Of State Bye Election

A Bombay "Government Gazette" extraordinary published on Saturday states:—

A vacancy having occurred in the Council of State by reason of the acceptance of the resignation of his office by Sir Homi Mehta, a member elected to the said Council by the Bombay (Non-Muhammadan) Constituency, the Governor General is pleased to call upon the Bombay (Non-Muhammadan) Constituency to elect a person for the purpose of filling the said vacancy on or before the 18th February 1935.

The following is the Schedule of the election:—

Tuesday January 15 nomination of candidates.

Wednesday January 16 scrutiny of nomination papers.

Friday February 15 last date for receipt of ballot papers.

Monday February 18 at 12 noon, at the headquarters office of the Returning Officer counting of votes.

SUCCOUR SUFFERING PEASANTS OF KARNATAK

Organise And Make Today's Meeting A Success

Sjt. R. R. Diwakar writes under Saturday's date:—

"I was glad to read the announcement that a meeting of the Karnataka residents of Bombay will be held in the Brahman Sabha Hall, on the 7th inst., at 6 p.m. Though late, it is a welcome move. When the whole of Bombay is astir and when our sisters under the enthusiastic and able guidance of Mrs. Gosnespben Captain are working for the cause of the suffering peasants, it would be almost criminal for Karnataka residents not to be active. Karnataka pleople here do neither lack intelligence nor enthusiastic workers. If one looks at the various associations—about a dozen in number—conducted by Karnatakis in Bombay, one is convinced that there is a fine set of workers. But what is lacking is organisation of all these various forces for a common purpose

To-day there is a common cause, a cause not only common to all Karnatakis but also to all who can feel for suffering humanity. But it is specially a cause for Karnatakis—they ought to work and organise more than others, since it is their nearest and dearest peasants that are suffering. The intensity of the feeling of other people will depend and vary upon what we Karnatakis feel about the matter.

No doubt, Karnatakis here are not rich But it is not always the rich alone that can help. The poor also can help if only they organise. So let the best workers come together in Monday's meeting and see their way to organise. This organising would be helpful to them in any other work that they may take up in future.

I learn that they have invited the Sahitya Parishat here next year. If they come and hand themselves together in this cause to-day, they can far easily do other things next. So I would appeal to every honest, painstaking worker in every Karnataki Association in Bombay to attend the forthcoming meeting on the 7th inst., and help the cause of Karnataka peasants."

Gloom In Every Indian Home

Mr. Tyabji On Guidance In Hour Of Need

J. P. C. RECOMMENDATIONS CONDEMNED

First All-India Burma Conference Proceedings

RANGOON, (By Mail).

Mr. M. M. Rafi, Barrister-at-law, presided at the First All-Burma Indian Conference, which was held under the auspices of the Burma Indian Association last weeek at the Dufferin Garden (Ladies' Park), at the corner of Dauhousie Street and Eden Street.

The object of the Conference as stated in the programme was to record "a strong and emphatic protests against those recommendations in the Joint Select Committee's Report as adversely affect the rights and interests of Indians, and to devise means and measures to safeguard and promote the community's rights and interests in the future Constitution of Burma."

After the opening song in Bengali by Mrs. S. C. Bhattacharjee and party, Mr. S. A. S. Tyabjee, M.L.C., chairman of the reception committee, addressed the meeting. He said:

GLOOM ON INDIANS.

This is the first time in the history of modern Burma, when the Indians of Burma have met together seriously to confer and to take a decided attitude with regard to the proposals which have cast a gloom in the household of every Indian in Burma, have created a burning sense of shame in all Indians whether in Burma or India on the degrading position assigned in the future to the Indian nation in this country which now forms a part and parcel of our own. On such a momentous occasion, believing in your varied experiences, tried capacity and your selfless zeal in all that concerns Indians in Burma, you have been chosen as one amongst all Indians to guide them in their hour of need; Sir, for me it is an honour to welcome you on behalf of the reception committee.

Many of you, have come from afar; each of you has a duty to perform on your return home; you must perforce help in the organising of the Indian community into one solid unit. On behalf of the reception committee I beg you will carry the message from this Conference, that unity is strength. Let me plead that from whatsoever and howsoever far a place or whatsoever province of India we may have come, we shall all be only Indians in Burma. Let there be no Coringhis, no Gujeraties, no Punjabis, no Madrasis, but let us all be only Indian, and Indian alone. Let us carry this message far and wide that our honour, our respect in the eyes of the world is dependent on this one factor, and understandingly try our utmost to remove the small barriers, which have divided us into compartments. Let the cry go forth, "One for all, and all for one." Believe me that and that alone is the real living safeguard behind all the paper safeguards that may be provided in any constitution for separated Burma.

HOSPITABLE BURMANS.

For many past years Indians have lived very happily and contentedly in Burma. Their enterprises have flourished or have succumbed to the waywardness of fortune, many have brought hundreds who are millionaires, many who brought lacs and had to be sent back with free passages. But their fortunes were unaffected by any political actions, nor by the actions of the people of the soil. The hospitality and cordiality of the people alone could have made it possible for the Indian people to broadcast themselves to the remotest corners; the feeling of security alone could have made it possible for the Indians to lay out their cash in so distributed a manner, unlike in that respect to the European merchants, whose capital has been invested indefinite enterprises of which in many cases the risk of credit has been borne by Indian merchants. The Indians in Burma have spread out in this homely fashion through the one fact that they felt they were at home, that, definitely, they were not in any foreign land.

The burning question of separation is now settled. It is for all of us to settle down to work in the country in which we have earned or loste, in which we have made a happy or an unhappy home, in which to-day we live, tomorrow we die. I am happy to think that the Indian community is at peace with all in Burma, has nothing but good-will for all in Burma, on the eve of a New Year. The reasons of our meeting today in Conference is a matter as between us and the British Government. The Indians in Burma claim to-day that the political connection between India and Burma brought about by the will of the British Government, has induced the Indians to establish themselves, not as in a foreign country but as in their home; political separation of Burma now decided upon, creates a most unprecedented position for Indians, to which Ceylon alone is a parallel. They feel that whilst Indians are treated in an honourable manner in Aden, which is also to be separated from India, they in Burma have received a treatment which throws them into the category of foreigners, foreigners in the land which is to-day part of their own, but to-morrow will be a foreign land to them to which traditions have bound them for centuries past; of which religion and culture have so great an affinity to their own.

I now conclude secure in the belief that you will lead this conference to the goal we have met to-day to acheive.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Mr. M. M. Rafi, delivering the Presidential Address said:

The Report of the Joint Committee on Indian Constitutional Reforms has placed the Indian community in Burma in a perilous predicament; and it is incumbent on all of us to take counsel together and make an united effort to remedy, if possible, the evils and the injustices to which, as a community we have been objected in the Report.

This Conference is unique in many respects. Not only, as the name indicates, is it the first Conference in which Indians of all classes and creeds and all shades of opinion have met together to discuss matters of common interest of all; but the problems set before this conference are the most momentous, most complex, most far-reaching of all that the Indians in this country have ever been called upon to face. For, the future existence of the Indians in Burma depends largely on the realisation of all that this Conference stands for. Indeed, this Conference marks the close of one epoch of Indian history in Burma and the ushering in of another. Although the occasion is one of great anxiety, let me express the wish that we may be able to conduct the proceedings in a cool and dignified manner, worthy of our traditions. The one thing that is needed is a thorough understanding of the situation and a reasonable formulation of our demands —mere angry protests might defeat their own end.

SENTENCE OF SEPARATION.

India and Burma to-day stand at the parting of the ways. Burma is under the sentence of Separation. It has been decreed that an association which has lasted, even in modern times, for well over one hundred years, to the mutual benefit of both countries, has outgrown its usefulness, and therefore must terminate. We have met here to-day not to question the rightness of the decree or the validity of its arguments. We are only concerned with the position and status of Indians in Burma after Separation; their rights, claims, interests and needs as a community.

The movement for Separation is not many years old; yet we cannot say that we were altogether unprepared for the verdict that has now been pronounced in its favour by the Joint Select Committee. But we had always hoped that, when Separation came, we would obtain justice, though, for this, we had relied somewhat naively, on the good sense of the British Parliament. We had extension of the cultivated area, the increase being particularly rapid between 1900 and 1906. These years were marked by a movement of the indigenous population from the towns of the uncultivated areas. This increased agricultural prosperity of the country was reflected in the industries, most of which were concerned with the disposal of its agricultural produce; and as the indigenous population was confining itself largely to agricultural extension, the deficiency of labour in the commercial and industrial occupations was filled by immigrant races, mainly Indian, who were quite prepared to undertake the mechanical and routine occupations of modern industry. There was also, in some years, a deficiency of agricultural labour at harvest time and the cultivator in the Delta came to rely more and more on Indian labour from Upper Burma who came down only when they had had a bad harvest."

LAW OF DEMAND AND SUPPLY.

That is how Indian immigrant labour has come to occupy the conspicuous place in the economic life of this country. The Indian labourer came in response to the economic law of demand and supply. That the industrial life of this country cannot function without them has been admitted on all hands. That they are more efficient than indigenous labour is also well-known. Yet it has been their misfortune to face the charge of ousting indigenous labour and lowering their standard odf living by accepting lower wages. The Joint Select Committee in this respect seems to have merely echoed the sentiments expressed by the Royal Commission on Indian Labour, which visited this country after the fateful Indo-Burmese riots of 1930. These riots, as you all know, were more racial than economic in character; but the Royal Commission read in it, perhaps with some plausibility, the competition between Indian and Burmese labour. The charges hurled against Indian labour by the Joint Select Committee have never been adequately proved. Indeed, Mr. Bennison in his Report or an inquiry into the standard and cost of living of the working classes in Rangoon has shown how little they are justified; and yet the Committee recommends that the future Burma Legislature should be armed with powers to restrict them. Well, if it could be proved that Indian labour was really displacing Burmese labour, no one could dispute the necessity of such a stop. But the fact is that in the field of agriculture there is no comoetition, Indians forming a little over 4 per cent. of the agricultural workers of this province; and in industry Indian labour persist by virtue of their efficiency and thdeir aptitude for works which are distasteful to the Burman; and not on account of their acceptance of lower wages.

MAINSTAY OF AGRICULTURAL FINANCE:

Not that the Chettyar's money helped only to clear the virgin forests in the early days. Even to-day, he is "the mainstay of agricultural finance" in Lower Burma. The total amount of the annual crop loans of this country is something like 20 crores of rupees and according to the Banking Enquiry Committee, the Chettyars provide rather more than half of this total. The Report of that Committee, is, indeed, an eloquent testimony to the essential function that the Chettyar is discharging in the national life of Burma. It is the Chettyar who provides long term credit for agriculture too. It is the Chettyar, again, who largely supplies credit for marketing agricultural produce.

BANKERS NOT MERE USURERS:

The so-called Indian moneylenders are not mere usurers but bankers, who are supplying a vital need, although they conduct their banking according to traditional Indian customs without adopting Western methods. To refer to these persons, who have in the past helped to transform the waste lands of Burma into fruitful plains by their capital and still are fulfilling various useful functions in the economy of Burma, as "moneylenders" or to call them, by implication, "landgrabbers" is as uncharitable as it is untrue. I hope therefore that when the time comes to formulate the basis of the proposed Trade Convention between India and Burma the Government of India and I may also add, Indian commercial bodies and public men, will not lose sight of this fact. It may be noted that, on the Joint Select Committee's own showing, 48 per cent. of Burma's exports goes to India; while only 5½ per cent. of India's exports comes to Burma. A tariff war between the two countries would therefore affect Burma far more vitally than India. But mere percentages of the export trade do note fully explain the position. The seriousness of the situation may be imagined from the fact that whereas the largest items of Burma's imports from India include such commodities as gunny bags, which are indispensable for Burma's rice trade and of which India holds a monopoly, India's imports from Burma consist mainly of rice, timber and oil none of which is a monopoly of Burma, and all of which India can buy elsewhere. The benefit of the Trade Convention is thus only hypothetical in the case of India; while it is very real in the case of Burma.

MINORITY PROTECTION.

It is worthwhile asking whether the treatment meted out to the Indian Minority in Burma in the matter of puolic services and education is in conformity with what may be called the international law on the subject of minority protection—namely, the fundamental principles of the Minority Guarantee Treaties signed by the States of Central and Eastern Europe after the Treaty of Versailles under the auspices of the League of Nations of which India (including Burma) is a member.

The nature of protection afforded to minorities under the Treaties referred to above may be seen from the following Article of the Treaty signed with Greece, which is typical of the rest:

"Differences of religion, creed or confession shall not prejudice any Greek national in matters relating to the enjoyment of civil or political rights, as for instance admission to public employments, functions and honours, or the exercise of professions and industries."

Again:

"The needs of minorities as regards public elementary education shall be supplied by means of the following educational institutions:

(a) Elementary schools employing the minority language as the language of instruction—i.e., minority schools;

(b) Elementary classes employing the official language, i.e., minority classes;

(c) Minority courses, including teaching of the minority language, and religious teaching in the minority language.

It is also provided in the above Convention that if at least 40 children of a linguistic minority are forthcoming in a district, it can claim a separate elementary school; and if at least 18 pupils are forthcoming they can claim minority language classes in a public school.

Now, when we come to the case of the Indians in Burma, we find that in the large industrial towns, they form the majority of the population. In Akyab they are 62.6 per cent; in Rangoon 57.5 per cent; in Syriam 56.5 per cent; in Insein 55.3 per cent. In some other towns too, the Indians constitute a very large portion of the population. For example, in Maymyo, the Indians are 49.4 per cent; in Moulmein 44.4 per cent. and in Bassein 38.1 per cent. In spite of that the Select Committee have not cared to make any special provision for their education beyond the vague and undefined responsibility placed on the Governor for "safeguarding the legitimate interests of minorities."

It will thus be seen that whether we look at it from the point of view of equity and justice or of international usage on the subject, the recommendation of the Joint Select Committee to continue the restrictions in the matter of the services and professions and their failure to recognise the interests of the Indian community as regards education are both vicious in principle and discriminatory in character. And it should be the duty of this Conference to urge upon the British Parliament to rectify the wrongs sought to be inflicted on the Indian community in these matters.

IMMIGRATION LAW.

When we come to the question of Immigration Law, it is altogether a different matter. For if Companies or their Agents are subjected to the operation of any Immigration Law that might eventually be enacted, the protection granted here becomes more or less illusory. Without prejudice, therefore, to our demand that there should be no restriction on the right of entry of Indians generally, we must emphasise that there should be no restriction as regards the entry of persons of Indian domicile, including the subjects of the Indian States, engaged in any trade or business in Burma either in their individual capacity or as partners of firms registered now or hereafter in India or as directors, shareholders, agents or employees of such firms, irrespective of the question whether any immigration law is passed or not.

The Joint Select Committee have unfortunately made no mention in their Report about ships and shipping so far as Burma is concerned. I do not say that the omission is deliberate, and I trust that the same reciprocal treatment that has been recommended in this matter as between India and the United Kingdom will apply to the case as between Burma and India; and that ships registered in India will not be subjected by law in Burma will not be subjected by law in Burma to any discrimination whatsoever as regards the ship, officers or crew or her passengers or cargo, to which ships registered in Burma would not be subjected in India. In any case, we ask the matter may be made explicit to allay the fears of discriminatory treatment that the omission has given rise to.

Coming now to the question of representation, we find that here also the Joint Select Committee have no treated the Indian Community with fairness. The number of elected seats in the present

(Continued on page 11).

FOOTBALL IN BRITAIN

League Matches Results

LONDON, Jan. 5.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION

Birmingham 0, Stoke 0; Derby 1, Aston Villa 1; Leeds 5, Blackburn 1; Leicester 1, Chelsea 0; Liverpool 0, Arsenal 2; Portsmouth 1, Grimsby 0; Preston 2, Everton 2; Sheffield Wednesday 1, Manchester City 0; Sunderland 0, Wolverhampton 0; Tottenham 0, Huddersfield 0; West Bromwich 0, Middlesbrough 3.

SECOND DIVISION.

Bradford 2, Plymouth 2; Brentford 3, Newcastle 0; Burnley 4, Notts County 0; Bury 2, Bolton 1; Fulham 1, Norwich 3; Hull 2, Blackpool 2; Manchester United 3, Sheffield United 3; Nottingham Forest 2, Westham 0; Oldham 0, Southampton 2; Port Vale 4, Barnsley 0; Swansea 3, Bradford City 1.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section).

Aldershot 1, Queens Park Rangers 0; Brighton 2, Charlton 1; Bristol City 2, Newport 1; Cardiff 2, Crystal Palace 0; Clapton Orient 3; Northampton 2; Coventry 4, Bournemouth 1; Exeter 4, Southend 3; Gillingham 1, Reading 1; Luton 6, Bristol Rovers 2; Millwall 0, Watford 0; Swindon 5, Torquay 0.

THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section).

Accrington 1, Chester 1; Crewe 1, Hartlepools 1; Darlington 1, New Brighton 0; Gateshead 1, Southport 2; Halifax 2, Barrow 1; Lincoln 3, York 1; Rotherham 3, Mansfield 0; Stockport 3, Doncaster 2; Tranmere 4, Rochdale 1; Walsall 2, Chesterfield 1; Wrexham 4, Carlisle 2.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (First Division).

Aberdeen 2, Hibernians 0; Albion 8, Ayr 0; Clyde 5, St. Mirren 2; Hamilton 1, Falkirk 2; Hearts 0, Dunfermline 1; Kilmarnock 0, Airdrieonians 0; Queens Park 1, Motherwell 1; Queens of South 2, Partick 4; Rangers 3, Dundee 1; St. Johnstone 0, Celtic 1.—Reuter.

In Aid Of Educational Institute

A NEW YEAR FUNCTION AT BHAYNDAR

Quite a large and representative gathering assembled in the Church compound at Bhayndar to witness a grand variety entertainment on the New Year Day, organised by Mr. J. B. C. Noronna and directed by Rev. H. Fernandes, under the auspices of St. Josepn Dramatic Club, in aid of Educational Institute at Bhayndar. The very Rev. Mgr. B. F. Mendonca Vicar of Dabul Church presided.

The performance consisted of various items including two sketches in Marathi and English chiefly the enactment of a religious drama entitled "Jacob and His 12 Sons". There were songs in English and Marathi which delighted the audience and provoked encores.

Mgr. B. F. Mendonca congratulated the actors and the organisers for the success of the Function. Mr. Jos. Alex Dias J. P., thanked Mgr. Mendonca and spoke on the co-operation of laity and clergy as being essential for the progress of parishes, specially in the suburb. He referred to the good work of Rev. H. Fernandes, the Vicar of Bhayndar Church, chiefly the improvements made in the parish school of Bhayndar.

Mr. Noronha addressed the gathering in Marathi explaining the value of education.

Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Ltd., Agents for the following three Hydro-Electric Companies report that the gross earnings of the said Companies for the month of December 1934 and for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1934, subject to adjustments were as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year:—

Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd. for the month of December 1933 Rs. 3,79,257, for the month of December 1934 Rs. 4,61,772. Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd. for the month of December 1933 Rs. 4,78,373, for the month of December 1934 Rs. 5,07,145. Tata Power Co. Ltd. for the month of December 1933 Rs. 5,00,270. for the month of December 1934 Rs. 6,20,219. Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd. for Fiscal Year upto December 31, 1933 Rs. 24,16,421, for current fiscal year upto December 31, 1934 Rs. 26,85,937. Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd. for Fiscal Year upto December 31, 1933 Rs. 28,22,143, for current fiscal year upto December 31, 1934 Rs. 31,81,682. Tata Power Co. Ltd. for Fiscal Year upto December 31, 1933 Rs. 29,15,857, for current fiscal year upto December 31, 1934 Rs. 33,42,190,

SUNDERLAND MAINTAINS LEAD

Sparkling Exhibition Of Football At Hillsbro

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Sunderland is still leading, despite the Arsenal's away win at Liverpool, where 60,000 spectators saw Drake open scoring in the second minute from Bowden's pass.

Liverpool maintained terrific pressure testing Moss, but no score resulted. Then, in the 29th minute, Drake was fouled when racing through. Hapgood, who took penalty kick, struck Riley, but headed in the ball from rebound.

Arsenal engineered further delightful attacking movements but the halftime arrived with no addition to the total.

In the second half, Arsenal were on the defensive. Liverpool Forwards lacked the finishing power.

It was a poor game at Roker Park. Sunderland who had the advantage of the wind, did most of the attacking. There was slight improvement in the second half, but the forwards of both sides struck the woodwork, and the match ended barren of any score.

SPARKLING FOOTBALL DISPLAY

There was a remarkable contrast to this at Hillsbro, where a sparkling exhibition of football was witnessed. Wednesday were the more impressive team in attack, and they played a fast and even football. The first half was scoreless, and on resumption, heavy Sheffield pressure penned the City in their own half. Wednesday's finishing, however, was indifferent. Oxley, heading in, gave them their winner three minutes from the time.

GOAL-LESS DRAW

Birmingham played Devine inside left. He had been secured from Queens Park Rangers yesterday. The Game was exceedingly tame. Stoke committed an error in keeping the ball very close, while Brentford threw away many opportunities, and the match thus ended in a goalless draw.

Hopkins, scoring for Brentford in the first minute, gave them a very early lead. The Home team gave a display of fast and skilful football. In the second half, both forwards were quick in ground passing, but Brentford were finishing better. Fletcher, who was unmarked, found Brentford's second goal in the 61st minute, and ten minutes later, the same player, obtaining from Hopkins centre put on the third, without evoking any response.

At Old Traford, the first foal came through Mutch in the fifth minute. Boyd equalised for the Sheffield United, eleven minutes later, but Bryant, scoring from the penalty, gave the Home Team a lead before the interval.

Following the resumption, Fowley scored Manchester's third goal. Pickering found the Visitors' second goal and Boyd equalised five minutes from the time.

Goal Scorers

LONDON, Jan. 5

The following scored in the respective matches in the first division of the Scottish League:—

Aberdeen: Mills, Armstrong.

Albion: Barclay (twice), Renwick (thrice), Lyon (thrice).

Clyde: Robertson (twice), Carroll, Douglas, Hope.

St. Mirren: Mckenzie wood.

Hamilton: Reid.

Falkirk: Batchelor, Keyes.

Dunfermline: Dobson.

Queens Park: Taylor.

Motherwell: Ogilvie.

Queen of South: Mcginley (twice.)

Partick: Hastie, Miller, Mclennan, Savage, (Own goal).

Rangers: Gillick, Venters, Mcaulay (Prom penalty).

Dundee: Robertson.

Celtic: Mcgrory.—Reuter's Special.

RUGBY UNION MATCHES

LONDON, Jan. 5.

The following are the results of the principal matches played under the Rugby Union Rules today:—

England 3 The Rest 7 (At Twickenham).

Bedford 21 Rossyyn Park 6.

Blackheath 8 Portsmouth Services 5.

Bradford 16 Birkenhead Park 8.

Bristol 19 Royal Air Force 0.

Coventry 15 Sale 10.

Devonport Services, 17 Old Cranleighans 16.

Gloucester 29 London Scottish 5.

Leicester 3 Swansea 5.

Northampton 15 London Welsh 8.

O.M.T. 15 Gup's Hospital 16.

Richmond 11 Bath 9.

St. Bart's Hospital 0 Harlequins 16.

Llanelly 8 Cardiff 3.

Heriotonians 8 Watsonians 3.

Stewartonians 6 Glasgow Academicals 13.—Reuter's Special.

RUGBY N. UNION MATCHES

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Jan. 5.

The following are results of the matches played under the Rugby Northern Union Rules to-day:—

Barrow 26 Dewsbury 3.

Batley 2 Warrington 5.

Broughton 8 Wigan 8.

Castleford 13 Hull 10.

Huddersfield 5 Oldham 6.

Hull Kingston Rovers 5 Featherstone 2.

Keighley 13 Bradford 0.

Leeds 3 St. Helens Recreation 2.

Rochdale 10 Swinton 3.

Salford 29 Leigh 7.

St. Helens 5 Liverpool 7.

Wakefield Trinity 4 Hunslet 7.

Widnes 5 Halifax 0.

York 40 Bramley 11.

M. C. C. v. BARBADOS

Match Ends In Draw

(Special Cable)

BARBADOS, Jan. 5.

The match between M. C. C. and Barbados which commenced on January 3 ended in a draw. Rain interfered with the play to-day.

The following were the final scores:

M. C. C. 601, Barbados 177 (Carew 68 Iddon 4 for 14) and following on, eight for one.

AMERICA'S CUP CONTROVERSY

New York Yacht Club Releases Correspondence

NEW YORK, (By Mail).

Breaking its traditional silence, the New York Yacht Club has made public all the correspondence, both by cablegram and letter, with the Royal Yacht Squadron regarding Mr. T. O. M. Sopwith's challenge and the arrangements for the holding of the recent races for the America's Cup.

The report is a document running into seventy-one pages, and is based on Mr. Sopwith's alleged claims regarding the American tactics, amounting to unfair treatment during the races.

The official announcement concerning the actual happenings in the races and dealing with Mr. Sopwith's protests has been deferred to the annual meeting of the New York Yacht Club, but the Cup committee has voiced its entire approval of the decision regarding the protests made by Endeavour.

LONDON AS WORLD SPORTS CENTRE

Magnificent Stadium Costing £1,200,000 Planned

London intends at last to have a sports arena befitting her eminence. The man who is promoting the project is Mr. T O'Callaghan, a sports magnate who has interests also in Madison Square Garden, New York. He intends that it will be the most up-to-date and complete sporting centre the world has ever known, and he has set about the scheme in the most thorough way imaginable. Lord Lonsdale has consented to be the life president, and the scheme is backed by a capital of of £1,200,000 The arena will be able to accommodate boxing, cycle racing ice hockey, skating, lawn tennis, squash racquets, circuses, rodeos, and industrial exhibitions.

The site of the arena will be conveniently central, and the building will rise in Grosvenor Road, S.W.1, facing the Thames; Mr. Nevill Hampson, the architect, has prepared the plans, which have been passed by the L.C.C.

The seven-acre site has cost £350,000, and when the building is complete, there will be a permanent garage, dance hall, and orchestra. Also, there will be a sports club with a membership fee of five guineas annually, for which 5,000 applications have already been received.

EMERGENCY CUT RESTORATION

MADRAS, Jan. 6.

It is confidently expected in official circles that the emergency cut of five per cent. in the pay of the All-India Services will be discontinued next year. This will result in an increase of the provincial salary bill by about 3 lakhs.—United Press.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Sud 2, 1991.
Muslim: Shoval 1, 1353.
Parsi: Amardad 3, 1304.
Sunrise: 7h. 14m.
Sunset: 6h. 16m.
High Tide: 1-21; 13-20.
Low Time: 7-32; 19-17.
Ramzan Id: Public Holiday.
Banks closed.
Bombay Races: Eleventh day Winter Meeting.
Y. M. C. Y. Boxing Tournament C. J Hall, 9-30 p.m.
Public meeting at Brahman Sabha Hall 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to sympathise with Kanara peasants. Mr. Gangadharrao Despande to preside.

TUESDAY, January 8.

Mr. N. S. Kowshik's lecture on "How the city gets its money," Nagpada Neighbourhood House, 6-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, January 9.

Municipal Standing Committee, 2-40 p.m.
Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.
Grand Ball in aid of Y. M C. A. Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. H. E. the Governor and Lady Brabourne attending.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"Outcast Lady." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"To-day." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Beyond Bengal." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Morning show on Monday at 10 a.m.
CARLTON—"The Love Parade." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Madame Du Barry." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m
WELLINGTON— "Girls Please!" To-day at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"The Tyrant." Time as usual.
MINERVA—"Nav Bharat" or "Javan Marda." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 3 p.m.
KRISHNA— "Amrit Manthan." Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 3 p.m.
IMPERIAL — "Samaj-Ki-Bhul." Time as usual.
PALACE—"Viva Villa," Daily at 4 6-30 and 10 p.m. Morning show on Monday at 10-30 a.m.
EDWARD — "Yahoodi-ki-Ladki." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Indira, M.A." Time as usual.

K. D. HIGH SCHOOL SILVER JUBILEE

A preliminary meeting of the past and present students and sympathisers of the school was held on 31st December 1934, when a Governbody and an Executive Committee were formed and a sum of Rs. 555 was collected on the spot.

KHAR GYMKHANA

The opening ceremony of the Tennis and Badminton Courts of the Khar Gymkhana will be held to-day (Monday) at 5 p.m. at the Gymkhana grounds, 15th Road, Khar. Mr. M. R. Jayakar will preside.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY, at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
TO-DAY, EXTRA SHOW, at 10 a.m.

Thrills—Adventure—Romance!

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Special Ramzan Id Programme.

11-0 a.m. Time Signal A Special Programme. Light Music: Vahid Khan, accompanied by Abdul Majid Khan—Sarangi.
12-0 noon. Instrumental Solos. Khan Saheb Abbas Hussein Khan—Been.
12-30 p.m. G. G. Laud—Violin.
1-0 p.m. European Programme: A Light Orchestra Programme, with Vocal Interludes.
2-0 p.m. Close Down.
6-0 p.m. Indian Programme: A Selection of Hindustani Songs.
7-0 p.m. Educational Hour: Talk "Self-Discipline." By K. B. Godrej (in English).
7-30 p.m. Indian Programme: Instrumental Solos. Sakharam Bhat of Gaya—Sarode.
8-0 p.m. Light Music: Ahmed Dilawar Dinker Rao Ammembal—Harmonium. Kamo—Tabla.
9-0 p.m. Time Signal. News in Hindi.
9-15 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. An Hour in Vienna. Parlaphone—Odeon. Dajos Bela and His Orrhestra. Rihard Tauber—Tenor. Vienna Banjo Orchestra. The Gypsy Orchestra. Lillian Harvey—Soprano. Hausmann and His Orchestra. Richard Tauber—Tenor. Dajos Bela and His Orchestra.
10-0 p.m. A Studio Concert. Harry Potter—Songs at the Piano. Roland Craen—Violin Solos. Victor Sequeira—Guitar Solos.

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m. Ben. Arthur Salisbury and his Orchestra, relayed from the Savoy Hotel, London.
8-30 p.m. B.B.C. Dance Orchestra, directed by Henry Hall.
9-0 p.m. "The Gossip Hour—No. 5. Compered by Cecil Madden
9-30 p.m. The Hungarian Restaurant Orchestra, conducted by George Garay. Relayed from the Hungarian Restaurant, London.
10-0 p.m. The News.
10-15 p.m. The Aberaman Original Silver Band. Conductor, R. S. Howells. Wilfrid Thomas (Brass-baritone).
10-45 p.m. Dance Music.
11-15 p.m. Close down.

NEW ERA SCHOOL.

The school re-opens to-morrow (Tuesday) morning at 10-30 as usual after the Christmas Holidays.

CANDIDATURE FOR CORPORATION.

Dr. D. G. Tendulkar writes to say that he is contesting the Bombay Municipal elections for Parel (F) Ward. His symbol is "Sun."

GERMAN CLASSES.

German classes are held every morning at 8-30 and every evening at 5-30 at the Ram Mohan English School (Girgaum Back Road, above Bhagwat's Khanaval). All who attend the classes will learn German quickly and take advantage of the German library.

J. N. TOPAN FOR MUNICIPAL ELECTION

Mr. Jethmal Narandas Topan is standing as one of the candidates from 'C' (Bhuleshwar) Ward at the forthcoming Municipal Election and in the course of his manifesto says: I have been a Congressman for the last several years. At the time of the 48th Sessions of the Congress I have discharged my duties honourably as the Secretary of the Reception Sub-Committee. My symbol is "Lantern".

SCOUT TROOP FOR KHAR.

The Investiture Ceremony of the Shree Krishna Troop Scouts, A. E. S. English School, Khar, will take place to-day (Monday) at 8-30 a.m. Prof. V. G. Rao, Municipal Scout Commissioner, Mr. T. C. Tyrrel, District Scout Commissioner, Mr. V. T. Char, Provincial Secretary and Mr. B. D. Bhosekar, Scout organiser, will address the Scouts at Diwan Bahadur G. S. Rao's open space, opposite his bungalow, Linking Road.

DINNER TO JAMNADAS MEHTA.

Some friends and admirers of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will give a dinner in his honour on the occasion of his sailing for Geneva on the 10th instant to fight the cause of the Indian Railway Workers in their dispute with the Government of India with regard to the enforcement of the Hours of Work Convention.

The dinner comes off to-day (Monday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Purohit Cosmopolitan Restaurant, opp. Bhatia Baugh, Bori Bunder.

WILL LOOK AFTER WORKERS' WELFARE

What Nimbkar And Karnik Would Do In Corporation

A public meeting was held on Sunday evening on the Chaupathy sands to support the candidature of Messrs. R. S. Nimbker and V. B. Karnik, two labour leaders, who are standing for election to the Municipal Corporation.

Miss Maniben Kara, who presided eulogised the services of both the labour candidates and said that these two persons would look after the welfare of the workers inside the Corporation. She was sure that the voters of D and F Wards would give solid support to Mr. Nimbker and Mr. Karnik.

Both the candidates also spoke and explained their programme and as to what they would do in the corporation if they were returned.

DEAD BODY FOUND FLOATING ON SEA

The body of an unknown Christian, (45), was found floating, in the sea near Shed No. 1 of the Alexandra Dock on Sunday noon. Post-mortem revealed no marks of violence. The body was sent to the morgue pending inquest.

A dead body believed to be that of a Muslim, which was in a highly decomposed state, was taken out of water on Saturday evening near Shed No. 50 in the Victoria Docks, and was removed to the Morgue for inquest.

Municipal Election Meetings

AT BHOIWADA

There will be a public meeting to support the candidature of Mr. V. B. Karnik at Bhoiwada to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m.

IN CHUNAM LANE.

A meeting of the tenants on Lamington Road will be held tonight (Monday) at 8-30 p.m. to support the candidature of Mr. R. S. Nimbkar from 'D' Ward in the ensuing Municipal election when Miss Maniben Kara, Messrs. Nimbkar, Karnik and others will speak.

K. T. BHIDE WITHDRAWS CANDIDATURE

Mr. Bhide writes:—I was standing for the ensuing Municipal Corporation Election from 'C' Ward on January 22 on behalf of Socialist Party. But due to unavoidable circumstances I am withdrawing my candidature in favour of Mrs. Lilawati Munshi.

DICTATORSHIP OR DEMOCRACY?

A debate between the Santa Cruz Tarun Mandal and Vile Parle Tarun Mandal, will be held when Vile Parle Tarun Mandal will propose: "That in the opinion of this House an intelligent and enlightened Dictatorship is preferable to Democracy of to-day." While Santa Cruz Tarun Mandal will oppose it. Sjt. Ramprasad P Baxi will preside: Place: Amar Bhuvan, Ghod-Bunder Road, Santa Cruz. Time: 8-45 a.m. to-day (Monday).

ID NAMAZ AT ESPLANADE

The arrangement of Id Namaz on the Esplanade Maidan have been made as usual. Sheets (Fersh) arrangement for ablution, Loud-speaker and tents, etc. will be provided.

The programme is as follows:—7-45 to 8-10 a.m.—Rules and "Masala" regarding Id Namaz, Mv. Haji Attaulla Saheb will deliver a speech, 8-11 to 8-50 a.m.—Philosophy of Id, Mv. Md. Fazilulla Saheb will explain it. 8-50 to 9 a.m.—Niyat and the principles of the Prayer, Mv. Md. Zakaria Maniar will explain, 9 .am. Namaz begins.

Just after Namaz—A Sermon will be delivered.

Under the Pavilion.—Embracing with each other the persons who come there for the sake of brotherhood and Islamic unity from other places after offering the prayer will be offered perfume and pan.

ID RECEPTION

Jamiat Subhan Al-Muslemeen's Ramzan Id reception will take place on the morning of Id today (Monday) at the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.), when members, friends and well-wishers will exchange Id greetings. A special programme has been arranged.

AIR MAIL TIMINGS AT KARACHI

KARACHI, Jan. 6.

Tata's air mail from Madras arrived here at 5-30 yesterday evening and the air mail from Singapore at 10-10 yesterday night. The air mail from Lahore arrived at 7-15 this morning.

The airmail for Croydon left at 9-10 this morning.

The air mail from Croydon is expected late to-night or to-morrow morning.—A.P. Special.

A. I. C. C. MEMBERS FROM BOMBAY

Election For Three Seats Will Be Held On Jan. 13

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have issued the following notification:—

The election of the three members to the All-India Congress Committee by the members of the Bombay Provincial Committee as required by the transitory provisions provided for under the New Congress Constitution will be held on Sunday, the 13th instt. at the Congress House. The voting shall be by the process known as "Single Transferable." The polling time will be from 11 a.m. (S.T.) to 3 p.m. (S.T.) continuously. The candidates for election shall send in their nominations duly proposed and seconded by the members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, so as to reach the office of the B.P.C.C. on or before Wednesday, the 9th instt. at or before 10 a.m. (S.T.)

Under the New Constitution the sitting members of the .B.P.C.C. only are eligible for contesting this election. Nomination forms are available at the Congress House.

Bye-Election To B. P. C. C From Fort Ward

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have issued the following notification:—

Nominations duly proposed and seconded for one seat to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee from Fort, (A) Ward will be received at the Office of the "A" Ward Distt. Congress Committee upto 6 p.m. (S.T.) on Tuesday, the 15th instt.

In case of contest, the election will take place on Sunday, the 20th Jan. from 6 a.m. to 11-30 a.m. (S.T.) and 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the office of the "A" Ward Distt. Congress Committee, 25, Manordas Street, Fort, Holi Chakla.

Only those persons who have not enrolled as members prior to 10 a.m. (S.T.) on the 4th January 1935, are eligible to vote at this bye-election.

Bye-Election To B. P. C. C

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have issued the following notification:—

Nominations duly proposed and seconded for one seat to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee from Dadar (G) Ward will be received at the office of the "G" Ward Distt. Congress Committee upto 6 p. m. Standard time) on Tuesday, the 15th January, 1935.

In case of contest, the election will take place on Sunday, the 20th January, 1935 from 8 to 11 a.m. (S.T.) and 3 to 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the office of the "G" Ward Distt. Congress Committee, Ambalal Mistry Nivas Buildings, Tulsi Pipe Road, opp. Dadar Railway Station (B.B. & C.I.)

Only those persons who have got enrolled as members prior to 10 a.m. (S.T.) on the 4th January, 1935 are eligible to vote at this bye-election.

Deorukhkar Must Be Elected

Mr. P.R. Lele writes:—

Our Nationalist Harijan friend, Mr. B.J. Deorukhkar is contesting the ensuing Municipal Election from "F" Ward and I think it is essential that all the educated voters in that Ward should cast at least one vote each in his favour. The voters are not bound by their promises to candidates especially when they ask for solid votes. Mr. Deorukhkar has rendered great service to the cause of "Joint Electorate" and to the cause of the Congress as well as to the country. The part that he played in 1932 could not have been and should not be forgotten. If we in Bombay pride ourselves on the "Joint Electorate" by which the Bombay Municipal Corporation is elected, we must see that a representative of Harijans, who are hopelessly under-enumerated on the Electors' Roll, is returned. I ask every educated voter of Parel (F) Ward to make it a point of honour to put at least one vote in Mr. Deorukhkar's Box.

New Delhi.—Mr. H. Dow, Joint Secretary to the Commerce Department Government of India, will be shortly going to Calcutta in connection with the meeting of the Advisory Pilot Committee in Bengal on January, 17.—United Press.

LABOUR LEADERS' APPEAL

Vote For Nimbkar And Karnik

The following appeal has been issued:—

Messrs. Nimbkar and Karnik are contesting the ensuing Municipal election from 'D' and 'F' wards respectively. They are the only two candidates who are taking active part in the working class movement and we, therefore, earnestly request the Municipal Voters in the 'D' and 'F' ward, especially those coming from the working class, to cast all their votes for them, and get them elected to the Corporation.

The workers and other poor people have vital connections with the Municipality. The main function of the Municipality are sanitation, provision of good housing, employment for everybody, provision for unemployment, free and compulsory education, adult education, provision for gardens, parks, libraries etc. The Municipality being dominated by the capitalists generally works for the benefit of the upper classes to the utter neglect of the poor. The representatives of labour alone, if they are elected can put a check to this system. There are also thousands of workers employed in the several departments of the Municipality like road repairing, health, drainage, etc. The representatives of labour can try to ventilate the grievances of these workers with regard to their pay, leave, pension, etc.

The Middle class people are also connected with the Municipality. Hundreds of them are in the service of the Municipality. The workers' representatives will also fight for them in the Municipality and will try to reduce the house-rent, and secure better sanitation and other things for them. It is inconceivable that the rich people will ever fight in the interest of these poor middle classes.

Another important factor is the fight with Government which the labour representatives will have to carry on in view of the constant interference of the Government in the administration of the Municipality. The Government has thrust upon the Municipality a big salaried official—the Commissioner—who acts as the virtual dictator of the Corporation. The workers' representatives will try to put a check to this practice and resist all attempts of the Government to interfere in the administration of the Corporation.

For all these reasons we earnestly request the 'D' and 'F' ward voters to give all their votes to Coms. Nimbkar and Karnik and get them elected to the Corporation.

The work of Coms. Nimbkar and Karnik in the labour movement is well-known to the public of Bombay. Both of them are connected with several labour and other political organisations, and they have worked in them with great enthusiasm and zeal. We are confident that they will always fight for the workers and other poor people if they are elected to the Corporation.

We once again earnestly appeal to the voters to cast all their votes for Coms. Nimbkar and Karnik and get them elected to the Corporation.

Among the signatories to the above appeal are: Abdul Majid, S. H. Zabwala, Maniben Kara, Nerkar Buwa, Lalji Pendse, Ushabai Dange, Wamanrao Kulkarni, S. D. Patil, Mohmad Gani, A. Norani, V. N. Joshi, Y. K. Kondvikar and B. T. Rane.

Abhyankar Condolence Meeting At Amraoti

AMRAOTI, Jan. 6.

A public meeting was held here under the auspices of District Congress Committee to condole the death of Mr. Abhyankar, Veer Vamanrao Joshi presiding.

A resolution expressing extreme grief at the sudden death of Mr. Abhyankar was passed unanimously. Speeches were delivered on the resolution by various leaders.

In concluding his speech Veer Vaman Rao Joshi made a very stirring appeal to the audience in the following words:

"We should not lose courage in mourning Mr. Abhyankar's death but should try to emulate his example. He laid all that he possessed at the feet of God in the service of his motherland. He died in the midst of the fight. The cause of freedom's battle demands still greater sacrifice from us. His death should rather inspire the young generation with the same spirit as Mr. Abhyankar exhibited all his life'.'

Veer Vaman Rao was authorised to send the resolution passed at the meeting to the family of Mr. Abhyankar.—United Press.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Women's College For Bombay

"A look round at least one college will suffice. There is no standing room for the ladies in their common rooms and the corridor perforce has to accommodate the overflow. The "foetid female odour" within the rooms themselves may well be imagined," says "Diana" in pressing the claims of the women in Bombay to have a special Arts College for themselves. If, as she says, there is overcrowding in the colleges in the city, then the University authorities should take immediate steps to see that either accommodation is provided for the students or, the students, who are still mad after getting the Arts degrees should be told about the futility of pursuing the Arts course and asked to take some technical course According to "Diana" the advantages of co-education could still be preserved, if a Women's Arts College were started, by intercourse between men's and ladies' colleges by means of common lectures, debates and sports. In "Diana's" favour there are other cities in India like Lahore, Madras and Bangalore where there are separate colleges for women. But Bombay, where co-education has come to stay, should not think of having a separate Women's College at this stage If necessary, the accommodation should be extended and the Common Rooms enlarged.

Timber Yard In Residential Quarters

An effort is being made and influence exercised in the official quarters to set aside the policy of not allowing new licenses for the storage of timber, deal-wood, etc., in Chimna Butcher Street. It will be recalled that after the outbreak of the disastrous fire in Chimna Butcher Street and Dhabu Street in 1930, it was decided not to grant any new licenses for the storage of combustible articles where there was likelihood of injury to life and property by fire. An effort is now being made to set aside this policy and to secure the granting of new licenses although the municipal executive has so far refused to grant the same. The residents of the locality concerned, where a depot of timber and deal wood is proposed to be opened, have protested against the move. It is hoped the Municipal Executive will stick to the original decision.

TAUGHT WESTERN MUSIC TO THREE GENERATIONS

Miss Palamkote Celebrates Golden Jubilee Of Her Brilliant Career

For the last 50 years Miss Bhikhaji L. Palamkote strove for the cause of Music.

She is the only Indian woman, who has built up an institution for Western music, which has run for such a long period and she was happy to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of her career.

Miss Palamkote, who is 63 years, it is stated, has taught piano-music for three generations. The grand parents of some of her present pupils are, it seems, still living, themselves having undergone training under the veteran musician!

Coming from a middle-class respectable Parsi family of businessmen carrying on trade at Palamkottah in South India, Miss Palamkote became through sheer initiative, skill and personal effort, a great artiste and founded the school of music in 1885. In 1935 after 50 years, she completes a brilliant career, marked by success after success, which enabled her to endow extensive charities to the tune of about Rs. 40,000.

PROUD RECORD.

Half a century of successful musical career is the proud record of Miss Palamkote.

The celebration of the golden jubilee was marked by a Pianoforte recital at the Town Hall, which was attended by a large gathering of her friends, admirers, pupils and distinguished citizens.

Sir Shapoorji B. Billimoria, Sheriff of Bombay, presided on the occasion.

Miss Palamkote herself played two pieces, Beethoven's "Sonata," (op. 27 No. 2) which opened the programme, and Leschetizky's "Andante Finale De Lucia di Lammermoor" played with the left hand only, as the final number. Both pieces were executed with a skill and mastery of technique which have throughout marked her work as a musician.

A RICH SELECTION.

The rest of the programme included selections from other classical composers which were played by Miss Palamkote's pupils. The ever popular Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2 by Liszt was rendered by Miss Mehra B. Karanjia and Miss Mani P. Mistry who also figured in two other duets, "Adagio, Allegro," and "Minuetto and Trio, Allegro," both from Haydn's Symphony No. 1. Another duet, "Romeo and Juliet" by Bellini, was rendered by Miss Ratti E. Hirjibehedin and Miss Roda P. Karai. There were also three solos, Chopin's "Nocturne" (op. 32 No. 1) by Miss Karanjia, Beethoven's "Sonata" (No. 11 op. 22, first movement) by Miss Mistry and Rondo from Sonata (op. 14 No. 1) also from Beethoven by Miss Hirjibehedin. The programme was completed by three trios, Don Giovanni from Mozart, Fra Diavolo from Auber and Orphee from Offenbach.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

Lady Billimoria then distributed the Trinity College of Music Certificates and prizes and silver medals from Miss Bhikhaji L. Palamkote, awarded to Miss Behra B. Karanjia, Miss Mani P. Mistry, Miss Ratti E. Hirjibehedin and Miss Roda P. Karai.

HER CHARITIES.

Sir Shapoorji in a brief speech congratulated Miss Palamkote on behalf of the citizens for the valuable services she rendered for the cause of music for about half a century. He paid tributes to her gallant efforts to raise funds for the construction of a model concert hall for the city. She gave concerts for about 7 years and could collect about Rs. 25,000 but finding this amount quite inadequate she donated the amount to the London Trinity College of Music, the interest on this amount being spent for diplomas for the Parsi-Zoroastrian pupils who pass the examination of the College. Miss Palamkote gave concerts in aid of several other charities, viz., war hospitals and other institutions of the city, such as private hospitals and this amounted to nearly Rs. 15,000.

Mr. Behram N. Karanjia speaking next thanked all the supporters and friends of Miss Palamkote for enabling her to carry on the splendid work during the past fifty years. In particular he thanked Messrs. Jehangirji Banker, Jassoobhoy and Framrose A. Dubash for their assisting the cause of charity undertaken by her.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY, at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
BEYOND BENGAL
A STARK DRAMA OF UNBELIEVABLE COURAGE—
100 per cent. DEADLY BEAST!
Thrills—Adventure—Romance!

THE REGAL
TO-DAY, at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
From To-morrow at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Adapted from MICHAEL ARLEN'S "THE GREEN HAT"

Telephone No. 22051, Telegrams "Chronicle."
Post Box No. 322 Registered No. B-1068.

The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1935

CONGRESS POLICY

The country continues to ring with the condemnation of the J. P. C. reforms scheme. Among the latest bodies to join in the condemnation are the Mysore State People's Conference at Hassan and the Rayalaseema Political Conference at Chittore. The former rejects the scheme as being retrograde and unworthy of acceptance, and with regard to the States in particular it takes strong exception to the nomination of States' representatives by the Princes and warns the Princes generally that "no constitution framed without consulting the people of the State will find support from them." The States' people are justified in going further and declaring that no other constitution for the whole of India will be fully acceptable to them than the one to be formulated by a National Constituent Assembly in which the States' people will be duly represented. This is a most legitimate demand of the States' people and cannot be ignored either by the Congress or by any other body concerned.

No Opportunity

"The rejection of the J. P. C. scheme by the entire nation being a settled fact, the implications and the probable consequences of rejection will not be long in being made known to the Government Major Attlee still expresses the hope that, "whatever might be Indians' disappointment, they would take full advantage of the wider opportunities of self-government by making successful the working of the new constitution as an irresistible argument for its completion." Indians do not believe that there are wider opportunities of real self-government in the new constitution but they may be trusted to take the fullest advantage possible of every opportunity in the Legislatures or outside them to make the advent of real self-government irresistible. As Mr. Satyamurti remarked in his presidential speech at the Rayalaseema Conference, "we shall capture the power, such as there is in these Legislatures and use them as an instrument in the struggle for Swaraj." The details of the Congress policy in the Legislative Assembly will in all probability be formulated by the Working Committee at its forthcoming meeting at Delhi.

A Travesty

There is one point in the Congress policy with regard to Reforms that needs to be authoritatively elucidated and that is with regard to the nature and procedure of the Constituent Assembly. Such elucidation is rendered necessary by different Congress leaders expressing different views on the subject and by the fact that this issue will necessarily be a prominent feature in the discussion of the J. P. C. Report in the Legislative Assembly. Referring, in his speech at the Chittore Conference, to what the Congress would do in the event of the Government not convening a Constituent Assembly, Mr. Satyamurti said:

> "The elected members of all the legislatures belonging to the majority Congress party or to the minority parties and the members of the All-India Congress Committee and the representatives of leading political and national parties in the country who may not otherwise find a place will all be invited to form a Constituent Assembly and to frame a suitable constitution for India."

This is not the first time that Mr. Satyamurti has described this procedure of convening a Constituent Assembly; and on the present occasion he seems more to speak on behalf of the Congress than to express his personal view. The procedure is a complete travesty of the conception of Constituent Assembly and incidentally it is a certificate to the J. P. C. franchise proposals, as being a near approach to adult franchise demanded by the Congress for summoning the Constituent Assembly. Apart from the merits of Mr. Satyamurti's view, it is necessary for the Working Committee to give an authoritative interpretation of the Congress plan of a Constituent Assembly. Continued silence on the subject will be neither discreet nor fair.

Publish It

What is the truth regarding the Press reports about a circular alleged to have been issued by the Government of India on the situation created by the Congress resolutions in October last? It is suggested that Government propose to forestall Gandhiji's programme of village reconstruction and also to oppose it as far as possible as they see in it "an astute move on the part of Gandhiji and a well-laid plan to revive civil resistance on an unprecedented scale with the support of the masses" Gandhiji's triumph is reported to have perturbed Government who were expecting, and would have welcomed, the disruption of the Congress. The special correspondent of the "Hindustan Times" goes further. According to him, "recent prosecutions are believed to have been the result of general instructions issued from above to use Section 124-A, unsparingly in all cases where there may be reasonable certainty of a conviction." Finally, Dr. Maude Royden has been so shocked at the circular that she is going to bring it to the notice of the Prime Minister. Now what exactly is this alleged circular?

We suggest to the Government to publish the full text of it. The question is certain to be raised in the Assembly where it will receive the spirited importance that it fully deserves. Government who are reported to place such profound faith in the virtues of forestalling Gandhiji and the Congress ought to forestall Congress M.L.A.'s and take the public into their confidence before they are compelled to do so. As to the substance of the alleged circular it is truly a compliment to Mahatma Gandhi and to the Congress. But it is scarcely a compliment to Government themselves. What is the worth of an administration's sense of duty if it is inspired only by the lead of, shall we say, the opponent? The people of India are to receive now a very little proportion of that large consideration which had been due, and due urgently, to them for decades. Why? Lest Government lagged behind the Congress! Is it sympathy for the people or just active antipathy for the Congress? Apart from the amazing and most unwarranted mis-interpretation of the aims of the Village Industries Association, which is contained in the alleged circular, the question naturally arises as to the position of Ministers in charge of Industries Departments in various provinces. As the special correspondent asks: "Does not the subject of Village Industries fall within the sphere of the transferred departments in the provinces? How do the Ministers feel with regard to the circular which trespasses most flagrantly upon their domain? If this kind of interference is sought to be made by the Home Department of the Government of India, overwhelmed as that Department is by suspicion of the Congress, no purely social or educational reform in the country would be safe. But we may be sure our Ministers—in view of their record hitherto—will meekly submit to such gratuitous, unconstitutional and harmful interference.

Business Conditions In India

The September, 1934, issue of the *Monthly Survey of Business Conditions* in India records improvements, or set-backs, over the previous year, as also over the average of conditions in 1926-27 to 1928-29. There is a considerable set-back in coal, flour, and sulphuric acid, but a counterbalancing increase in paper, kerosene, and petrol, as also in the sulphate of ammonia. Amongst agricultural products, wheat marks an important increase, while rice also shows improvement. Wholesale prices, however, remain relatively unchanged, still about 39 per cent below the average of 1926-7 and 1928-9, and about 11 per cent below the pre-war level.

This is a heavy handicap for the programme of recovery for the Indian people. The imports of foreign manufactures are accordingly booming, and the exports languishing. Both imports and exports fell off in September, as compared with the preceding month. The fall in the case of the exports was much larger than in imports, as compared to September of last year. The total exports of India for the first six months of the current fiscal year amounted to Rs. 73.95 crores,—an increase of 2.91 crores over the corresponding period of the previous year,—or an improvement of about 4 per cent. The imports on the other hand gained, in the corresponding period, 6.64 crores and stood at 62.13 crores, or an improvement of 12 per cent. The meaning is quite clear. All steps taken, or measures adopted, hitherto, have reacted much more favourably on the imports of foreign goods, than on the produce of Indian land, labour or capital. The general situation still is below the 1932 level, —let alone the 1929 level; but the forces now set into operation do not give us any reason to hope that recovery is round the corner, —or anywhere near the corner, so far as the economic well-being of the Indian people is concerned.

OUR LONDON LETTER

British Financiers Pleased With Safeguards Are Looking Forward To Investments In India

From Our own Correspondent.

LONDON: Dec. 29 (By Air Mail).

The Christmas festivities have brought a lull over world politics. A month ago the situation appeared to be very ugly all over Europe, and a European turmoil would have inevitably drawn into it Asia, Africa and America. Some how the evil day has been put off and politicians and statesmen of all countries have made a strained effort this Christmas to bring about a feeling of peace on earth and goodwill towards all men, at least, for the moment.

The Christmas season has come in as a timely protection and the foreign regiments in Saar, have all marched in with their Christmas pudding, Christmas turkeys, misce pies and beer barrels, as if they had just come specially for a holiday jaunt. The soldiers and especially those from British regiments will not fail to put forward their best efforts individually to become friendly with the local population distributing good wishes all round for Christmas and the New Year. From east to west and north to south the world was forced, as it were, into a mood of merry-making, forgetting unemployment, financial embarrassments, International rivalries and war preparations. Even the Italian incursions into Abyssinian territory have, for the moment, been treated as a matter of casual reference to the Council of the League of Nations.

Two Danger Spots

There were, however, only two spots in the world, where the serious events of struggle could not be squasned by Christmas puddings or New Year greeting cards. This was in Spain and in China. The workers of Spain though treated with the utmost severity have not yet abandoned their movement. The Spanish Government ordered a new fleet of bombing aeroplanes and urgent orders had been placed with Messrs. Havilands of Great Britain. The orders were treated as those of such urgent need that twelve big 'planes left the British workshops on Christmas Day and flew direct to an unknown destination in Spain. The second storm centre is in the Western regions of China. The Chinese Red Army is marching in the Szechuan Province and troops from Nanking and Canton have not so far been able to check them. The spread of the Chinese Soviet in this direction is causing serious anxiety in Great Britain. America and Japan.

British Financial Position

The British Government is making preparations to force the coming New Year into becoming a special British year of prosperity and rejoicing. The prosperity of the British Budget and the soundness of British guilt-edged security are already brought well to the front by the patriotic Press. However, as in the case of an individual being found out to be suddenly rich there is a danger of demand from his previous creditors and also of the daily arrival of begging letters, so also the British Chancellor of the Exchequer will have to be careful of not letting this prosperity out to such an extent as to induce America to send her demand note for immediate payment of three

(Continued on page 8.)

HALIDE EDIB

A Great Turkish Woman, A Champion Of Democracy And Soldier Of Liberty

By KAMALADEVI CHATTOPADHYAYA

There is not a more romantic figure in the Turkish nationalist struggle than Madame Halide Edib. She lent not only force and strength to the movement, but also colour. As an educationist, then as a speaker, an agitator, a rebel and, finally, as a fighting soldier, she has splashed the entire Turkish struggle with the glory and splendour of her personality.

With the out-break of war and the intensification of the nationalist struggle of Turkey, Halide Edib rises to the surface as one of the active forces that guide the destiny of her country. The Greek occupation of Smyrna and the allied occupation of Constantinople which led to the crisis, gave her the opportunity to come forward and lead the surging masses.

She Made History

A quiet unassuming figure in black, she rises to address a vast concourse of humanity, swaying it with each sentence, rousing its sense of pride with each word, reminding it of its past glory, its present bankruptcy, and its future hope in a voice that draws hoarse, choked sobs from the crowd, while as she rises to her height and stretches forth her arm not in supplication but as a warrior challenging, they rise and shout inspired by this new spirit of revolt against tyranny and slavery. Halide Edib made history that evening. The Turkey which rose that day with the vow which she made them take to fight unto death until freedom be theirs, never unsheathed its sword until the curtain wrung down at Lausanne. Each man, woman and child, whose lips had uttered the oath guided by her, remained faithful to the cause and the mighty fire which finally lit up Turkey with its victorious splendour had its first spark from Halide Edib's burning zeal.

Her One Thought

She had to leave her home, part from her children and get away from the dark persecution of the allied powers in Constantinople and the demoralised regime of the reactionary Turkish Sultan and his emasculated Pashas, who did not hesitate to place her under a sentence of death as a rebel along with Kemal Pasha and others, and which the Sheikh-ul-Islam endorsed as the religious head. She went to Anatolia to share with Kemal Pasha and his brave group of comrades, in the gray, unhospitable marshes, months and years of privation and untold suffering, working and striving day and night with but one thought—freedom of Turkey. The gloom and hardship of those days have been set forth most admirably by herself in her own inimitable style and one can't retell the story without marring the effect. When the days brought no relief, when slow weeks ran to weary unfruitful months, and slowly years of agony rolled by, she could restrain herself no more. She wanted to be on active duty. A soldier not merely in name but in action and so she went into the firing line and though she was later promoted by Kemal Pasha, she confesses that she loves nothing so much as being called a "Corporal" and a very beloved Corporal she was.

Love Of Democracy

Her contribution as legal adviser to the Education Ministry at Angora, had been no less glorious. Whether as a soldier in the trenches or a constructive worker, with her pen, she has shone supreme. To-day the world knows her as a speaker, a journalist and as a writer. Her books have thrilled thousands in every continent. But, untouched by praise and blame alike, she has pursued her ideal unshaken. She is a democrat first and last. Every fibre in her being is shot through love of democracy. She has suffered much for her principles.

An Exile

To-day she is an exile from that very land, for whose freedom she used her very blood. But, in the face of it in spite of those lonely wanderings, sighing and pining for her dear land for which she has sacrified her all, she does not count the sacrifice too dear to be true to her own ideal. A fighter to her very core she has been championing the cause of freedom and still continues to do so without counting the cost It is, indeed, our good fortune that such a personality should be honouring India by a visit and giving us the benefit of her lectures. I trust that a welcome befitting of her and of India will be extended to her. The women of India must particularly consider her visit a rare good fortune and take the best possible advantage. I hope the women of every town that she visits would extend a public welcome to her and organise meetings so that they have the privilege of hearing her speeches.

In honouring Halide Edib, we honour the ideal of Freedom, a staunch soldier of liberty and above all a true champion of democracy.

(Madame Halide Edib arrives in Bombay to-day by s.s. "Victoria." She will stay in Bombay for a day and then proceeds to Delhi to deliver her lectures under the auspices of the Jamia Millia. (the National Muslim University)

Frankly Speaking

WELCOME DEVELOPMENT

We heartily welcome the reports from Ahmedabad suggesting the likelihood of a satisfactory settlement of the dispute between the textile workers and millowners. Thanks to Mahatma Gandhi's intervention the millowners are reported to be agreeable to the suggestion of the Labour Association to accept arbitration for the interpretation of the Award given by him and the late Seth Mangaldas. We wish success to the forthcoming conference with Mahatma Gandhi. We hope Labour's claim will be vindicated as thoroughly as its present stand has so far been. Meanwhile we congratulate the millowners on giving up their attitude of arbitrary dictation, assuming that they have done so. They ought to remember, and remember always, that their own prosperity depends on the goodwill of the workers and the general public.

"MISSION" OF RESCUE?

The country will not be surprised at the report of our Patna correspondent that, according to views expressed in responsible political circles, there is a "mission" behind the present visit to India of His Highness the Aga Khan. Deep significance has been universally attached to this visit and there are impressive circumstantial factors that tend to confirm the possibility of a "mission". It is, of course, quite true that the Congress victory at the polls must have come as a surprise shock both to Lord Willingdon and to Sir Samuel Hoare, more, naturally, to the confident Man-On-The-Spot than to the Secretary of State. It is quite true that they are alarmed, rightly enough, at the fate that awaits the J. P. C. Report in the Assembly. On the other hand, His Highness the Aga Khan is a self-confessed champion of the two and he has, already, proclaimed his partiality for the acceptance of the J. P. C. report in the carefully worded introduction to his visit.

Mr. JINNAH'S OPPORTUNITY

In the situation that the victory of the Congress and the nervous anxiety of Delhi and Whitehall have created the Aga Khan's presence, as our Patna correspondent points out, must be useful in tactfully handling Muslim leaders who are making no secret of their disappointment over the J. P. C. Report. An attempt, that is to say, is to be made, in the name of Muslim solidarity, to destroy National Unity; to use the Muslims for forcing on this country a "Constitution" which is at once an insult and a betrayal. Since Muslims, who belong to the Congress and the Muslim Unity Board, cannot even be approached, His Highness will naturally concentrate his tact, influence and enthusiasm on those who follow the lead of Mr. Jinnah. This attack will constitute a grave trial for Mr. Jinnah. But it will also be his opportunity. A meeting of the Muslim League Council is, we see, to be held on January 26. We hope Mr. Jinnah gives the right lead. It is a choice between high patriotism and unworthy surrender.

A FITTING REPLY.

The Working Committee, which is meeting at Delhi on January 14 may, according to a United Press report, decide to fix January 26 as the day for the All-India protest against the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report. We do hope the Working Committee so decides. An All-India public protest will strengthen the hands of the popular representatives in the Assembly. It will also constitute a conclusive reply not only to Sir Samuel Hoare but also to Major Attlee who, in the name of Socialism, has uttered insulting reaction of which even British Socialism will be ashamed in its less Imperialistic moments. The protest will also be a fitting reception to His Highness the Aga Khan.

WIND IT UP

Opinion is said to be divided in Maharashtra on the desirability of continuing the Democratic Swaraj Party. Public opinion as expressed by the recent Assembly elections suggests that the Party should be wound up. And if the Party has any democratic sense about it, it should respect the public opinion so unequivocally expressed. Moreover, there is no meaning in keeping up a body which has not a single representative in the Assembly. Prominent members of the Democratic Party have already done enough disservice to themselves, to the Congress and the province of Maharashtra which they profess to serve, and they will do well to make some amends betimes by working loyally for the Congress.

— PRESS VIEWS —

Village Industries

And surely modern civilisation is not millenia old. We can almost give its birth an exact date. If I could do it, I would most assuredly destroy or radically change much that goes under the name of modern civilisation. But that is an old story of life. The attempt is undoubtedly there. Its success depends upon God. But the attempt to revive and encourage the remunerative village industries is not part of such an attempt, except in so far as every one of my activities, including the propagation of non-violence, can be described as such an attempt. The revival of village industries is but an extension of the khadi effort. Hand-spun cloth, hand-made paper, hand-pounded rice, home-made bread and jam, are not uncommon in the West. Only, there they do not have one-hundredth of the importance they have in India. For, with us, their revival means life, their destruction means death, to the villagers, as he who runs may see. Whatever the machine age may do, it will never give employment to the millions whom the wholesale introduction of power machinery must displace—Mahatma Gandhi in "Harijan".

"RELIEF TO UNEMPLOYED

'Uncle Sam's' Big Scheme To Cost 4,00 Million Dollars."

—Headlines.

It seems that the great blessings of "financial depression" are confined to India alone.

* * * *

"Mahatma Gandhi who had chilblain in the feet is feeling much better to-day. In the morning he walked about 4 miles without difficulty."

—Delhi Message.

This is a very astute move on the part of the Mahatma to impress people with miraculous powers of recovery and endurance. We suggest an emergent meeting of the Governor-General's Executive Council and an urgent circular to local Governments to watch the potentialities of the situation.

* * * *

As a counter-blast District Officers all over the country should be instructed immediately to develop chilblains or at least swathe their feet—no, shoes, in lint and walk every morning a distance of four miles and one furlong through rural tracts.

* * * *

Captain Anthony Eden, the Lord Privy Seal of Britain, believes that "some such organisation as the International Air Force to police the world is likely in future, but not yet".

A very revealing book can be written in elucidation of that small word "yet".

Yes, you are right. There is already in existence a vast amount of literature on Anthony's yet.

* * * *

According to a Rome message "it is understood Italy is anxious to convince Abyssinia she has no aggressive intentions."

Yes, and she is doing it quite convincingly by Homoeopathic methods.

* * * *

Report of a lecture: "Introducing Dr. Sheldrake to the audience, Sir Mohammad Yakub said that he was the oldest living Muslim in the West....."

How 'could' Sir Mohammad of all persons forget His Highness the Aga Khan?

* * * *

But that was not his only omission. The lecturer, who was speaking on "Muslims In China" said that there were no communal questions in China and "On Fridays when prayers were offered in mosques in China, Muslims and non-Muslims joined."

And yet Sir Mahommed sat unmoved throughout the lecture. Even at the conclusion of it, he refrained from rushing home and packing his luggage in order to make a bee line for China and save the Chinese Muslims.

* * * *

Why, Sir Mohammed actually said at the end that "Muslims in India should also get rid of communalism and learn the spirit of toleration". How very curious, an eminent leader inviting his co-religionists to get rid of himself!

The only possible verdict on Sir Mahommad is "attempted political suicide in a state of the absence of mind."

* * * *

The Labour Party, according to Major Attlee, is concerned "not only with political but also with economic liberty, and *cannot agree to hand over the many poor to the few rich*," (our italics).

And then this gallant Socialist proceeded in his broadcast to urge Indians to accept a constitution that hands over the many poor to (1) the few rich in India and (2) the many rich in England.

And he wound up by giving an assurance, on behalf of the British class, of its sympathy with the people of India in their "struggle"!

It would be safer, we think, to leave Major Attlee uncommented upon.

* * * *

Saarbrucken, Jan. 5.

Plebiscite voters must be dumb as they enter the polling booth."

The instruction is apt and appropriate considering that large majority is anticipated in favour of Germany.

* * * *

"DR. VORONOFF ON GANDHIJI'S VIEW ON MARRIAGE

Rejuvenation Expert Considers Birth-Control Harmful To Health."

It is perhaps natural for Dr. Voronoff. But the difficulty is that the life and living of a human being are not so easy and cheap as those of, say, a monkey.

"Crushing Burden On Trade And Industry"

Bombay's Emphatic Condemnation Of Proposed Taxation On Motor Vehicles

"If the new proposed taxation on the motor vehicles were carried into effect, the burden of taxation, which the lorry and taxi owners of the city are to bear, would become so great and intolerable that it would eliminate their trade altogether and we shall see bullock carts all over the city instead. Any taxation which takes you back to the primitive ages has absolutely no defence."

So said Mr. B. G. Horniman, in the course of his presidential speech on Sunday evening, criticising the new proposals of the Government of Bombay for the abolition of tolls and enhancement of taxation on lorries and taxis.

The occasion was a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay at the Blavatsky Lodge convened by the Bombay Motor Lorry and Taxi Owners' and Drivers' Propaganda Committee.

In the course of his speech Mr. Horniman said:—

"INIQUITOUS PROPOSALS"

"I cannot help describing the proposals as most extraordinary and iniquitous in that the incidence of the tax falls on particular kinds of vehicles only. We know that during the last 15 years the Central and Provincial Governments in this country have been hard put to it to find money to carry on the administration. The taxation imposed during the period of war has not only been maintained ever since but in some cases it has been increased. And here in Bombay, one instance which comes to mind is that of the petrol tax which started with the small figure of two annas and has now gone up to something like eleven annas.

I dare say if more money is wanted in the course of the next few years it may go even higher But in regard to the motor industry the taxation hitherto has been more or less just.

"OUT OF ALL PROPOSITIONS."

But here we have the new plan of taxation which is putting all the burden on certain classes of vehicles and the extraordinary thing is that the proposals are opposed to the most elementary principles which should guide a Government in imposing a tax. These proposals put the heaviest burden on that section of the public which is using motor vehicles for industrial purposes. It is always recognised that where any kind of commodity or article is used, for industrial purposes, the taxation which the thing should bear should be lighter than that, when the thing is used for luxury and enjoyment. But here we find that the owners of ordinary motor vehicles are going to be relieved of burdens which they have been paying, while those who are using motor vehicles for industrial purposes will not only have to bear an extra burden but a burden out of all proportions."

BACK TO PRIMITIVE AGE!

Continuing Mr. Horniman said that the Government were faced with a situation in which they could not afford to go before the Legislative Council with a proposal for the continuation of the tolls. At the same time they could not afford to lose the revenue which they got from the tolls. They were, therefore, going to put the whole burden on people, who have to make their living out of motor vehicles, in order to relieve private car owners who were using their cars for purposes of luxury. There was something worse in the proposal, and that was, the motor lorry and taxi-owners of the city were going to be made to pay the upkeep of roads, which they never used. If the proposals were carried into effect the burden of taxation, which they would have to bear would become so great and intolerable that it would wipe their trade out of existence. It has even been suggested that motor lorries will be driven out of streets "and we shall see bullock carts all over the city. Any taxation which takes you back to the primitive ages has absolutely no defence."

Mr. B. D. Mistri in the course of his speech said that the taxies and buses that were proposed to be taxed were being used by the middle class people of the city and the new taxation would be an indirect burden on the public in general in that they would be compelled to pay more charges than at present. The B.E.S.T. Company had drafted a memorial to the Government informing them that if the taxation were to be levied on the buses then they would be compelled to increase their charges. Unless public understood the real implications of the new proposed taxation and carried agitation before the proposals were brought before the Council, the new taxation would surely be levied and agitation later would be useless. The speaker then moved the following resolution:

"OPPRESSIVE AND UNJUST."

"This meeting of the Bombay Citizens emphatically condemns the proposed enhancement of the tax on motor vehicles as oppressive and unjust and as a crushing burden on the trade and industry of the the city and the general public. This meeting demands the concellation of the proposed enhancement and supports the agitation of the Bombay lorry and taxi owners and drivers for the abolition of the same."

Mr. Manchershah Bacha, seconding the resolution said that the proposed taxation was higher than even in Madras.

Mr. P. R. Lele in the course of his speech criticised the system of the Government taxing the general public by indirect means. He alluded to the entertainment tax and the enhanced postal tax the incidence of which falls heavily on the poorer people.

FOR UNITED ACTION.

Mr. V. B. Karnik supporting the resolution said that if the taxation came into force then, the prices of all the other commodities would go up. He appealed to the lorry and taxi owners and drivers to be prepared for united action which alone would bring them success.

Miss Maniben Kara said that when negotiations and correspondence with the Government failed to bring about the needed result, the taxi and lorry owners and drivers should be prepared for a general strike.

Mr. M. Kamdar, who described himself as one from the "enemy's camp," as he was one of those who owned a car spoke against the new taxation and said that it was inequitous and improper. He said that it would create class war, which was not wanted at present. He hoped that all classes would combine in protesting against the levying of the new taxation of the poor lorry and taxi owners and drivers.

Mr. R. S. Nimbker was of opinion that if the tax was brought into force, there should be a hartal all over the city.

Messrs. Hansraj and Jamnadas also spoke on the resolution. The resolution was put to vote and carried unanimously.

With a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting terminated.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

(Established 34 Years.)

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON EXPERT SALESMANAGEMENT, BANKING, INSURANCE, COMMERCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION.

ASPIRING STUDENTS OF COMMERCE SHOULD therefore give all attention to the study of SPECIALISED COURSES such as BANK OFFICERS (C. A. I. B.); INSURANCE MANAGERS (A. C. I. L); COMPANY SECRETARIES, (F. I. S. A.); SALESMANAGERSHIP (I. S. M. A.); and GENERAL COMMERCE COURSE (L. C. C., D.COM., I.M.C.) for which there is an unlimited FIELD and SPECIALISED ACCOUNTANCY (R.A., A. I. A. C.) may wherever desirable be tacked in as additional Course, as that Profession is overcrowded

TUITION THROUGH POST A SPECIAL FEATURE.

Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR or apply for Prospectus giving details.

80, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

"STAR OF INDIA" STOLEN

Sir James Crerar's Loss

LONDON, (By Mail).

The insignia of the "Star of India" and of the Indian Empire have been stolen from Sir James Crerar, who for 20 years has done important Government work in India.

They were taken from his car, which he had left outside a London hotel.

He was only in the hotel four minutes but when he came out the car and the insignia had disappeared.—Reuter.

FOR KARNATAK PEASANTS' RELIEF

(Continued from page 1).

fices of the brave Kanara peasants, we shall be able to find hundred ways to translate that feeling into practical sympathy.

OCCASION FOR SERVICE

This is just an occasion for Cinema houses and dramatic companies to render a human service to those in distress. Any free shows given for the cause of these deserving brethren of ours will mean so much bread to the poor and needy. We are certain that response from these quarters as well, will be soon forthcoming.

Collections can be made in residential quarters, chawl by chawl. Nobody will have a heart to say no to a deserving cause like this if only we are able to approach him. Those who are not in a position to pay can become volunteers for collecting money. It is possible for every one, without exception, to help this great cause in one way or other. We are sure Bombay will respond magnificently.

APPEAL TO HOTEL KEEPERS

Give A Day's Earnings To Help Kanara Peasants

The Secretaries of the Karnatak Peasants' Relief Committee, organised by the Council of the B.P.C.C., write to say that in response to their appeal to the hotelkeepers to set apart their day's earnings for the poor Kanara peasants to-morrow (Tuesday) Mr. M. K. Gaitonde, the proprietor of the "Vasant Bhavan." Girgaum Branch, has intimated to the Committee that the entire sale-proceeds of his hotel on the Kanara Peasants' Day will be given for the relief fund.

It is expected that this example will prove infectious and more hotel-keepers will follow suit.

FORMATION OF COTTON SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION

Ballot Of Firms Falls Short Of Suggested Scheme

RUGBY, Jan. 6.

As was expected, the result of recent ballot of cotton spinning firms in Britain does not provide required 80 per cent. of spindleage in trade, to permit the further progress with the suggested scheme for the formation of the Cotton Spinners' Association to carry out the quota system for regulation of production and prices in this section of the cotton industry. Voting showed only 50.76 per cent. in favour.

The second scheme for buying up redundant spindles and either scrapping them or putting them "into cold storage," for which purpose it was suggested that funds should be raised by statutory levy on all operating spindles, was also the subject of recent questionnaire to trade. Voting in favour of this scheme showed 66.34 per cent. for, 18.40 per cent. against, 15.26 per cent. no replies.

These figures are considered by the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Association to warrant proceeding with the scheme. —B. O. W.

GULF OF FINLAND TRAGEDY

Aeroplanes Unable To Rescue Victims

(Special Cable)

HELSINGFORS, Jan. 5.

An accident under exactly similar circumstances as that on Lake Simcoe occurred in the Gulf of Finland. Hundred persons were involved, but most of them were saved by a motor boat. Eight were however carried out to the sea and, were drowned, despite the efforts at rescue by aeroplanes.

COTTON CARGO ON FIRE

Delays Departure Of Liner

(Special Cable)

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.

Fire in the cotton cargo delayed the departure of the Cunard-White Star Line 27,000 ton motor Liner Georgic for Liverpool by a few hours.

Fire-fighters controlled the outbreak within an hour and a half. The fire was probably due to the combustion of 150 bales in the hold. Two were destroyed; otherwise, there was no apparent damage beyond smoke and water in the hold concerned.

NON-INTERFERENCE PACT

Question Of German Participation Discussed

ROME, Jan. 5.

M. Laval and Sgr. Suvitch met at 5 p. m. at Hotel Excelsior for discussion. Earlier, Mr. Laval informed journalists that everything was proceeding satisfactorily. The whole ground of the proposed agreement was covered in the morning interview with Sgr. Mussolini.

The main difficulties are understood to relate to the manner in which the German Government should be approached, and the degree to which it should be asked to participate in the Austrian Non-interference Pact; reconciling the question of non-interference with the desire for certain review of the Versailles Treaty frontiers; and the triangle of interests represented by France, Italy and Abyssinia, which was completed by the Italo-Abyssinian trouble. It is thought that the King's assurance to the Abyssinian representative helped to improve the situation.—Reuter.

'ID-UL-FITR' IN LONDON

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Festival "Id-ul-Fitr" was celebrated at the Shahjehan Mosque, working, where over 400 prominent Moslems assembled including the Egyptian Charge d'Affaires, the whole of the Egyptian Legation staff, and representatives of the Persian and Iraq Legations.

Sir Abdul Qadir led the prayers and Mr. Yusuf Ali spoke. Moslems of many nationalities and professions attended.

There was another ceremony at Concert Hall, East London, organised by "Jamait-ul-Muslimin.

FIVE MEN KILLED

Block Of Zinc Ore Crashes During Blasting Operations

(Special Cable)

BELGRADE, Jan. 6.

Five killed and one seriously injured when an enormous block of lead and zinc ore crashed during blasting operations at Mitrovitza.

It is feared several others have either been injured or imprisoned.

The rescuers are frantically excavating.

Indian Women's Rebellion Against Laws Of Manu

Kamaladevi Pleads For Radical Change In Social Outlook

One of the vital questions discussed at the All-India Women's Conference at Karachi pertained to the legal disabilities of Indian Women. Several delegates spoke on the question. While one of the speakers declared that the Code of Manu, the Hindu Law Giver, should be shattered," Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya made a thoughtful speech in which she pointed out how legal rights were a reflection of the social structure under which they lived.

The following report of the discussion on the resolution appears in the "Sind Observer":—

LEGAL DISABILITIES.

The Conference adopted the following resolution for the appointment of a Commission to enquire into the question of the legal disabilities of women:—

"We urge once more on Government, the necessity of appointing a Commission with an adequate number of women on its personnel to inquire into the whole question of the legal disabilities of women. We regret that Government has so far not acceded to a demand in which we have been united from the very beginning. The recent public meetings all over India are conclusive proof that we have a very large backing amongst our men and we confidently hope, therefore, that the Government will accede to our request."

THOSE GIRL WIDOWS

Mrs. Doctor, in moving the resolution, wanted to know what they were going to do about women who had been widows when they were in their tens and were left alone in the world. Sometimes, they fell victims of ruffians. She felt that law of inheritance should be the same for men and women. Public opinion on this question had not been created and therefore every constituency should make efforts to create public opinion.

SOCIAL APATHY.

Mrs. Ray, in seconding the resolution, stated that but for the extraordinary social apathy, the terrible plight of women could not have been tolerated. She was however glad to say that the pathetic unconcern had been broken and they were alive and pulsating. She also asserted that women in the orthodox families were also greatly in sympathy for establishing the right of inheritance of women.

SHATTER MANU'S LAWS.

Mrs. Chatursing, a Sindhi delegate stated that Manu's laws should be shattered. Men were saying that women were queens and light of their eyes but gave them no rights in practice, and made their lot an unhappy one.

LAWS, A REFLECTION.

Mrs. Kamaladevi speaking for the proposal, made a very effective speech. In the course of her speech, she stated that the laws of every country reflected the constitution of society. No laws were the outcome of accident and their progressive nature did not depend upon the period in which they were enacted. There were old laws which could be very liberal and there were new laws which could be very reactionary. When you were setting out to tackle this problem, you have to take into consideration the constitution of the society and see what changes were necessary. We have got many statutes on books, but they could not be made practical propositions until changes were brought about in the higher order of society.

TURKISH EXAMPLE.

She referred to the great changes brought about in Turkey, stating that in the old order of things, laws were reactionary and women had to suffer. So when Kemal Pasha wanted to bring about a change in the condition of women, he had to strike at the root of the matter and changed the face of the society. Mere statutory enactments would not do, but what was needed was a radical change in the social outlook. In Germany, until this country was captured by Nazis, women had some privileges earned by hard struggle, they lost everything when the Fascist revolution changed the entire social order.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

(Continued from Col. 7).

the distinguished author of the interview."

Concluding Dr. Roy states: "It only remains for me to add that the Government of India will do well to listen to the wise words of counsel given them by the President of the Congress Parliamentary Board. A good deal of waste of time and waste of energy can be avoided by the realisation that sooner or later the Government of this country should rest on popular will and by a wise adjustment with Mahatma Gandhi who alone in spite of his retirement is competent to enter into any agreement with the British Nation, or the National Government, on behalf of India.

Mr. SASTRI'S GRAVE WARNING

The grave warning administered to the latter by no less a Liberal than the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivas Sastri who was more than once the Plenipotentiary of the Government of India at International Conferences should serve to show the dissatisfaction and discontent prevailing in the land and the utter impossibility of working the so-called Reforms which are sought to be thrust down our unwilling and resisting throats.

J.P.C. OFFENDS I.P.C.

If I may say so, it is not Mahatma Gandhi or the Indian National Congress but the Joint Committee of His Majesty's Parliament that offends that Prince of Sections in the Indian Penal Code and sows disaffections and unrest among the people of all shades of opinion. If His Excellency Lord Willingdon lets go this opportunity of utilising the one convinced friend of Britain like Mahatma Gandhi, I venture to express the warning that all will be really lost for Britain in India." —United Press.

Dr. Ansari's "Classic And Historic Interview"

MAHATMA ALONE CAPABLE OF DELIVERING GOODS

Dr. Roy's Warning To Govt.

MADRAS, (By Mail).

The "Hindu" publishes to-day a long statement from Dr. B. C. Roy, General Secretary, Congress Parliamentary Board, in the course of which he attempts a spirited defence of the views expressed by Dr. Ansari in the press interview he had given while on a flying visit to Calcutta during the last X'mas week on His Excellency the Viceroy's speech at the European Association dinner, against what Dr. Roy calls "the meaningless and senseless attacks."

Dr. Roy says:—

TWO REASONS.

"For two reasons I cannot mistake or misunderstand Dr. M. A. Ansari's Calcutta interview to the "Hindu." The first reason, of course, is that Dr. Ansari is least likely to say or do anything calculated to bring down the prestige of the nation and the Congress which he loves with a passion rarely excelled and in whose cause he has sacrificed all that was best in him. The other and a more personal reason is that I pride myself as being free from inferiority complex and cannot, therefore, object to the respectful terms used by Dr. Ansari while addressing the Viceroy through the interview. Dr. Ansari is a cultured gentleman and cannot be expected, even for the sake of Swaraj to resort to discourteous language even while addressing the head of the Government. Such of us as have known Mahatma Gandhi and his method of dealing with men and things can hardly object to Dr. Ansari's timely and dignified warning to the Government.

"But for the galaxy of intellect behind the so-called objections raised against it I would not have felt myself called upon to refer to the interview which in my opinion was a wise and courageous lead to the nation and to the Government at a time when both required plain speaking.

BREAKING WALLS OF MYSTERY.

I claim that Dr. Ansari's interview has broken the walls of mystery surrounding Whitehall and New Delhi. I shall be surprised if something tangible, if not acceptable from our stand point, is not heard of at no distant date. An unambiguous and dignified statement like Dr. Ansar's is bound to break the conspiracy of silence. Indeed, the reported indifference of our Indian Princes to join the so-called Federation is directly attributable to Dr. Ansari's plain speaking.

Continuing Dr. Roy observes: "I have noticed with regret that various epithets have been employed in condemning Dr. Ansari's statement. I have since read and reread several times my President's original interview and I for one fail to detect a single word or expression which can be interpreted, even by the wildest stretch of imagination as calculated to bring down the dignity of the Congress. For instance, it has been stated that Dr. Ansari suggested that the Congress gave up Civil Disobedience in response to Government's wishes. What Dr. Ansari stated was 'when we deliberately gave up Civil Disobedience etc.' I have never heard it said that the word 'deliberately' means 'under coercion' or 'under influence.'

STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Dr. Ansari had added that by doing so and by resorting to what were known as constitutional methods we had fulfilled one of the essential conditions laid down by Sir Harry Haig. This was a statement of fact. Sir Harry Haig made the statement in March 1933 and named some conditions precedent to a withdrawal of the Government ban on the Congress. Two months later, the Poona Conference declined to accept the conditions. Nine months thereafter, Mahatma Gandhi of his own accord and uninfluenced by external reasons gave up Civil Disobedience as a mass movement. Two months after this the All-India Congress Committee meeting at Patna accepted his lead, gave up Civil Disobedience and nominated the Mahatma as the sole Civil Resister in the land.

MAHATMA WOULD UPHOLD

The A. I. C. C. went further and accepted another lead of Gandhiji and that was to contest the legislative elections in the name and on behalf of the Congress. That by doing so we had incidentally satisfied the conditions of Sir Harry Haig cannot be denied although I assert and if I may say so Dr. Ansari himself asserts, that we were in no way influenced by Sir Harry Haig's statement. The word 'deliberately' employed deliberately by Dr. Ansari makes it clear that the opposition to it is uncalled for and meaningless. I would make bold to say that were the matter referred to Mahatma Gandhi, he would unhesitatingly applaud the spirit and the letter of the interview.

SPIRITLESS SUMMARY

"It seems to me that the opposition in the up-country was probably actuated by the spiritless summary of it wired out by the Associated Press. I would, if I may, convey a grave, if friendly, warning to our news agencies against making a fetish of summarising. In this instance at least, the Associated Press would have done well to wire out the whole interview having regard to the delicate problems involved in Dr. Ansari's statement. A rigorous summary depriving the interview of the spirit behind it has been responsible for the unfortunate misunderstanding which I have no doubt would not have arisen had the whole statement been published.

Dr. Ansari himself states in the course of the interview with reference to another matter that while judging of a person's statement or speech we should judge him from the tenor of the whole speech or statement and never from the extracts thereof. I wish the Associated Press had given adequate publicity to the whole of the classic and historic interview for it will be found that on the question of safeguards Dr. Ansari had given a lead worthy of consideration by the powers-that-be.

NO SAFEGUARDS AGAINST ABUSE

"In plain words the President of the Congress Parliamentary Board had asked His Excellency the Viceroy why, if really the purpose of the safeguards was to prevent the constitution from stumbling down, no safeguards were included to prevent the abuse of safeguards by the Governors and the Governor-General. I cannot congratulate the Associated Press of India on the lack of political perspective which impelled it to send out a summary which in all essentials is an unfortunate, if not deliberate, misrepresentation of the views of

(Continued in Col. 5).

Excellent Commercial Education

FRESH ENROLMENTS FOR COURSES IN ACCOUNTANCY, BANKING, SECRETARIAL PRACTICE, INSURANCE, ETC.

THE BOMBAY INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE

Under most experienced and qualified Staff Hours of Attendance—Morning and Evening Suitable courses for non-matriculates, under-graduates and graduates.

Call or write for Particulars.

Office:—10-30 to 6 p.m. Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Lecture Rooms:—8 to 10-30 a.m. Empire Building, Bharda New High School Premises, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

South Indians And Municipal Elections

THE NATIONALIST POINT OF VIEW

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Appeals have been made through your esteemed columns that the Bombay South Indians should, as a community, support the South Indian candidate who is seeking election to the Municipal Corporation. Those who have made, and are still making, these appeals are thereby only misleading the community.

The South Indian community in Bombay is predominantly nationalistic in outlook and action, and it is rather too late in the day to try and wean it from the enviable position it occupies in the public life of the city. Will the South Indians, who in the past have successfully supported Congressmen like Messrs. Ginwala, J. Mehta, Horniman and others and have consistently upheld the spirit of nationalism, now turn round and support a person for the simple reason that he is a South Indian? I daresay they will not. The community has always stood by nationalistic ideals and principles and it is because of this that it is considered to be one of the most advanced communities in the city.

The idea seems to be prevalent in some quarters that it is necessary to return a South Indian candidate to the Corporation in order to safeguard the interests of the community. May I ask these gentlemen what the "special" interests of the community are, which require safeguarding? Even if there are any, although I daresay there are none, their interests will any day be safer in the hands of tried Congressmen than in the hands of any one else. If the whole nation can trust Congressmen to look after its interests, be it in the Councils or the Assembly, cannot the South Indian community leave to well-tried Congressmen the task of looking after its interests as well?

It is also said that, now that a South Indian has decided to contest, it will be a disgrace to the community if he is defeated by the community "plumbing" for the Congress "en bloc."

This notion is absolutely erroneous. Far from being a discredit, such an eventuality will only add to the reputation of the South Indian community, that it stands by principles and not personalities. It will also demonstrate the triumph of nationalism over communalism and will serve as an object-lesson for other communities to emulate. I trust the community will give due consideration to this aspect of the question and realise the dangers attendant on its turning communal.

In the last statement issued by the Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. they appeal to the Municipal Voters to forget community and religion and to solely support Congressmen who have rendered services and made sacrifices to the Congress. In the light of this appeal, there is no other alternative for South Indians but to support whole-heartedly strong Congressmen, and Congressmen alone, who have rendered services and have made sacrifices for the Congress cause.

The South Indians of Bombay will be on their trial on the election day. Their voting will show whether they are still Congress-minded, or whether, as some people imagine (I think wrongly) they are capable of descending to the level of rank communalists who cannot rise above petty communal and sectarian instincts. There is no doubt that they will come out of the ordeal unscathed.

In conclusion, allow me to make a personal appeal to my friend Mr. K. A. Subramaniam. It pains me to find an old colleague in the Congress and at present a member of the B.P.C.C., turning a provincialist and I only wish that he retraces his steps at once if he does not want to drown himself in the dirty waters of communalism.

The rank and file of the community is sound in its convictions, but the way in which Mr. Ramachandra Iyer, the South Indian candidate, and his supporters go about knocking from door to door of South Indian homes only, leaves much to be desired, especially as this is in contravention to the undertaking he has given in his "Manifesto" to the voters, namely, that he would work "in conformity with the principles of the Indian National Congress". Even now it is not too late for Mr. Iyer to realise his mistake in contesting the elections on the merit of representing a community, and to withdraw from the field at once so that the few people whom he has been successful in misleading to his point of view, for the time being, may, as in the usual course, also cast their votes solidly to Congressmen.

I do not mind Mr. Iyer contesting one of the eight seats on general merits, but any attempt to drive the wedge of provincialism in the community is bound to meet with the ignominious failure it deserves.—Yours etc.

SOUTH INDIAN RANK-AND-FILER.

P.S.—Since writing the above, I have read the letter of "a South Indian" criticising Mr. Prabhu's letter, but it has only left me wondering what type of a "Nationalist" he might be!!

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A gentleman hiding his identity under the 'nom-de-plume' of "A South Indian" has taken umbrage in his letter published on the 5th January, 1935, at a most innocuous appeal I made to the South Indian community through your hospitable columns not to vote communally in the ensuing municipal elections. It has been pointed out by him that I failed to request the Central and North Indian voters of Parel, Dadar and Matunga to cast their votes in favour of Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer, presumably as a token of a friendly gesture on their part towards a South Indian fellow-citizen. This apparent omission has been magnified by my friend and used as an argument to beware of such Nationalists as myself.

Being a South Indian myself and hailing as I do from a constituency which returned in an overwhelming majority a Christian Congress candidate for the Legislative Assembly as against his Sanatanist rival, I do not think I am doing an outrage to my South Indian brethren if I appeal to them first to use their valuable privilege as voters on the most national lines. Before I made the appeal in question, at least so far as "F" ward is concerned none of the candidates who have taken a stand on personal qualifications alone as opposed to party principles had found over-enthusiastic supporters volunteering to canvass for them except Mr. K. S. R. Iyer on whose behalf a few of my South Indian friends rushed to the press with the one and only aim of seeing their own man in the Corporation by voting solidly for him. Under the circumstances I cannot understand why an appeal against communal voting to any class of voters other than South Indians was necessary.

My call to the South Indian voters in "F" ward was to distribute their votes between Mr. K. S. R. Iyer and the Congress Socialist Party's candidates and I nowhere made any pretence of deriding Mr. Iyer's candidature in any way. My position will be better appreciated, except perhaps by those like my South Indian friend who are "too dense to follow," when the drawbacks of the cumulative vote system in vogue in the municipal elections in Bombay and the dangers attendant on plumping of votes inherent in this form of voting are realised by the electorates. This system of voting allows each elector to have as many votes as there are seats vacant (8 in "F" ward) and to cast his votes as he wishes. The system was perhaps introduced for securing the representation of small minorities who could elect their own candidates by voting solidly for them. Though by this procedure any well-organised minority or community can secure the return of their accredited representatives, it necessarily involves a large waste of votes as such candidates of ten receive far more votes than are necessary to elect them. This method of voting invariably creates a communal instead of a corporate consciousness and engenders sectarian illfeeling and strife.

It is exactly for the avoidance of this disharmony in our civic life that I appealed to the voters to distribute their votes as above. If they do not, most of the extra votes polled by their own candidate, which could otherwise have secured the return of other well-deserving men, would be wasted and persons who would remain impervious to the needs or the wishes of their constituencies when once they are elected would find an enjoyable tenure of three years for personal aggrandizement in the Corporation.

Even otherwise, whate can Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer, with all his unremitted service to the South Indian community in Bombay, be able to achieve if he is to be engulfed on all sides by people who do not see eye to eye with him? It, therefore, behoves the South Indian voters to bear in mind not to inundate Mr. Iyer with their votes but to exercise their privilege of voting in a way that ensures the return of both himself and the candidates of the Congress Socialist Party on whom absolute reliance can be placed without the least hesitation for whatever best that can possibly be done inside the Corporation.

And after all, except to those who are not obsessed by the sole ambition of returning only a particular individual—devil may take care of the rest!—The Congress Socialist Party has got a legitimate right to demand the votes of the electorate. Have not Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas, Mr. J. C. Maitra and the other candidates put up by the party the requisite qualifications to claim to be our trusted representatives? Have they not lived in the strictest union, the closest co-operation and the most unreserved communication with the large masses of workers in this great city whose interests have so far been treated with scant regard and who have been flouted times without number? Let alone the labouring classes, the mill and industrial workers whose condition both in regard to housing and sanitation is a standing monument to the City's indifference and callousness, even the middle classes to which most of us South Indians belong, have always had our own tales of woe which a sympathetic Corporation denuded of the conceited City Fathers who have so far been returned to it could have helped to mitigate. Rates and taxes could have been reduced; rents and electricity charges which usually swallow up more than 20 to 30 per cent. of our income could have been lowered if only men reputed for their unswerving principles and popular sympathy were returned to the Corporation.

A vote for the Congress Socialists viz. Messrs. Purushottam Tricumdas and J. C. Maitra, is a vote for better housing and sanitation, cheaper rent and lighting and a more extensive dissemination of education among the people of Bombay. I therefore appeal to those who still are inclined to think communally or parochially to peruse and ponder over the manifestoes and credentials issued by the Socialist Party before plumping their votes in the elections in favour of any particular individual.—Yours etc.,

K. V. PRABHU.

15 Telang Bhuvan,
Bombay 19,
Dated Jan. 6.

Mrs. Munshi's Candidature

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have seen here Bain Lilavati Munshi's letter in your to-day's issue, and cordially thank her for her certificate of honour. The fact is that as she has nothing to say in support of sex appeal, she denies the charge in toto and retires. If she thinks thereby to impress discerning readers she is much mistaken. For their benefit I quote from her manifesto

"I have to make the last appeal to my sister voters. At least there are about 1000 lady voters representing all communities from this ward. If all sisters were to support one particular candidate, his or her success is a certainty. Is it too much to expect if I hope for their full support."

If this is not an appeal to sex to vote sex what is it? That is the plain and 'only' meaning of her appeal. If she thinks that by her denial she can draw on the credulity of your readers and voters and believe her draft will be honoured, she has very poor idea of the intelligence of your discerning readers and lady voters of "C" Ward.

I say with "no uncertain tongue and temperament" that the sex appeal is there in the manifesto and in support of my contention I have quoted chapter and verse.

I still trust and hope that on reconsideration Bain Lialvati will withdraw that objectionable portion of her manifesto which enunciates a vicious and dangerous principle, and thus give it a decent burial.—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE
Nasik, Jan. 4

Half-Hearted Generosity Of B. S. N. Co.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—About a couple of months ago I had brought to notice through the medium of your popular journal a half-hearted measure of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, Limited, in connection with the reduction of

(Continued on page 9).

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from Page 6).

years' arrears on account of the War Debt, and there is also bound to be a flow of applications from bankrupt European States for British loans in return for British trade.

The extraordinary high prices of British security, almost unprecedented in the annals of British finance partly rests, no doubt, on the financial soundness of the country as a whole and partly on the deplorable fact that British industries have not yet sufficiently revived to absorb all the spare capital. If new and old industrial enterprises were to be considered safe for an average earning of 6 per cent. to 10 per cent., people would not care to pay 5 per cent. and 10 per cent. premium for 3-1/2 per cent. Government loans.

Boom In Indian Securities

Another main feature of the finance market in the New Year is the boom in Indian securities, both the Government Stocks and leading industrials. Prominent stock exchange brokers in their New Year's greetings and appeals to their customers are devoting a very large space explaining the thoroughness of the safeguards proposed in the new India constitution and singing praises of investments in the Rupee Loans as well as in Indian Railways and prominent Indian Corporations. Several brokers, I find, have invited their customers to be ready with cash as they consider that a good investment opportunity will be offered when the shares of the new Indian Reserve Bank are issued early in the New Year even though the issue would be rupee shares. Great emphasis is being laid on the reserved powers of the Viceroy to meet India's financial liability because it is pointed out that on the £295 million India Loan quoted in London interest liability would be less than one-sixth of the total revenue of India over which the Viceroy will have absolute powers in the future by Parliamentary Statute. It is also pointed out by prominent stock exchange brokers that India Loans are giving yields averaging fully ten shillings per cent. in excess of comparable British Government Loans. Next to the Government Loans most of the guaranteed India Railway Loans are also described as great favourites in the London Market.

Lloyd George's "New Deal"

However, as I have said above, the great credit position does not indicate a big demand for industrial capital and here the Government will receive a few hard knocks from its political opponents who, in spite of their willingness to wear the patriotic smile, will have to keep another eye on the general election, which is sure to come by 1936. The Labour Party is bound to bring about the position of unemployment and growing poverty and the complete failure of the Government in furthering schemes that would bring about a healthy revival of the Industrial life of the nation. The most picturesque attack is expected to come from Mr. Lloyd George with his much boosted "New Deal." When the "New Deal" really comes to be explained it may not prove to be more than a rat discovered after digging out a mountain, but Mr. Lloyd George's passionate rhetoric is bound to cast a gloom on the Government boast of having brought prosperity to this land.

CHEATING CASE APPEAL

Lahore Judge Reserves Orders

LAHORE, Jan. 5.

Mr. Justice Currie of the Lahore High Court heard the appeal of one Watson, who was convicted under section 420 I.P.C. on charge of cheating and sentenced to 5 years' hard labour in a jury trial in the court of the Sessions Judge of Lahore.

The accused, it is alleged, in April, 1933 went to Chichoki Malian Canal Rest House, where he met Mr. Sondhi S.D.O. and posing himself as the Superintending Engineer told him that his cart had collided with a bullock cart and that he had to pay some compensation to the cartsman and wanted a loan of Rs. 120 promising to return the money next day.

Mr. Sondhi got suspicious and made a report to the police the next day.

His Lordship reserved orders after hearing the arguments.—United Press.

15 MILLION BUTTON-HOLE FLAGS FOR JUBILEE

Bengal Zemindar's Offer For Use On Collection Days

NEW DELHI, Jan. 5.

Their Majesties Silver Jubilee Fund, India announces:—

"A very generous contribution to the Jubilee Fund has been announced Rai Bahadur Seth Sukhlal Karnani, Banker and Zemindar of Bengal, having offered to provide some fifteen million buttonhole flags for use on flag days to be held in India in connection with the Fund.

"This gentleman's liberality is well-known in many directions and in 1917, in connection with flag days for an "Our Day" Red Cross campaign he defrayed the cost of some ten million flags.

"The popularity of this method of raising money may be gauged from the fact that flag day donations on that occasion accounted for some forty lakhs of rupees".—United Press.

PUNITIVE TAX ON HINDUS

Delhi Public Meeting Protests Against Imposition

NEW DELHI, Jan. 6.

A largely attended public meeting of the Hindus was held this evening under the auspices of the Hindu Mahasabha in connection with the "All India Ajodhya Day" as a protest against the imposition of punitive tax on the general masses of Hindus in Ajodhya.

Mr. Lala Nathumal presided.

A resolution was adopted expressing sympathy with the Hindus in Ajodhya and protesting against the decision of the Government of the United Provinces in levying Punitive and compensative tax without Judicial enquiry for the action of a few misguided Hindus during the last riot.—United Press.

HOUSING THE POOR IN MADRAS

MADRAS, Jan. 6.

The construction of a block of 55 tenements in the Harbour Division to provide accommodation for the homeless people has been completed by the authorities of the Corporation of Madras. His Excellency the Governor will open the same on January 11. It has been suggested that all these tenements may be named after His Excellency Lord Erskine and the sanction of the City Council may be obtained for the same.

It may be mentioned that one lakh of rupees has been provided for in the current budget under loan funds for the construction of houses for the poor. The scheme includes acquisition of the remaining portion of Bogipalayam at a cost of Rs. 46,000 and the construction of three more blocks of 22 tenements each in the Harbour Division, at a cost of Rs. 54,000 for which a site has already been given by the Government.—United Press.

SHAMBU NARAIN'S BODY HANDED OVER

AJMER, Jan. 6.

The body of Shambu Narain, an under-trial prisoner, who is reported to have committed suicide by hanging, was handed over to Mr. Gaurishankar Bhargava, the President of the Provincial Congress Committee on condition that there should be no demonstration. The body was taken in procession this morning for cremation. The Congress was not officially associated with the procession.

Shambu Narain, the deceased, was arrested on November 13th last when he was travelling from Delhi to Ajmer following the discovery of a country made pistol and some revolutionary literature on his person.—A.P.

A Plea For Mercy

In the course of a letter to the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department, Mr. Md. Umar Ali Khan says:

With reference to your letter No 9837-2-C, dated the 17th November last in reply to my petition to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in connection with remission and pardon to Himat Rasool I beg to state that a similar petition was sent on behalf of other convicts in connection with the Virangaum affair of 1919 viz:—

(1) Daval Esuf.
(2) Rasool Ebrahim.
(3) Malik Kutab and
(4) Chand Sadullah; and similar replies have been received from you.

I beg to point out to the Home Secretary before whom, I beg, you will kindly put this letter that similar representations were made to Government in March last.

I appeal to the Home Secretary on behalf of all the above convicts remission will be now given as worthily and properly earned.

Can Trial Continue After Complainant's Death?

Interesting Law Point Raised In Film-Star "Cheating" Case

(From Our Correspondent).

KURLA, Jan. 6.

On the application of Mr. Ahmad Ismail Minty, counsel for Mrs. Sultana Yakoob H. Lalji, she was given exemption yesterday from attending the court by Mr. R. W. Potnis, the Resident Magistrate at Kurla, when the hearing was resumed of the case in which Sorabji Ardeshir Talati, a broker, K. V. Acharya, formerly secretary and motion-picture director to the Mysore Pictures Corporation, Bangalore, and Miss Sultana Jillani, a film-star, are charged with cheating and abetment thereof in respect of jewellery to the tune of Rs. 3,500, being the value of a pair of earrings and a diamond ring given "on approval" by Mr Allabux Haiderally, of Ruby Villa, Santa Cruz, to Sultana, the third accused, at Bandra on November 2, 1930.

CAN TRIAL CONTINUE?

At the outset Acharya, the second accused, raised a point of law whether a private complaint of cheating would lie after the death of a complainant He submitted that in a criminal case of that nature the charge would not survive after the disappearance from this world of an aggrieved person, and in the absence of a substitute, who had full knowledge of the alleged offence. Further, he submitted that the person, who would substitute himself for the complainant, must stand guarantee for damages likely to be caused by the continued harassment of the accused, in case the charge failed. He requested the prosecution pleader to show applicable provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code and case-law, if any, according to which the trial could be continued after the death of the complainant in similar circumstances. Whereafter, he said, he would argue the point and if the court then came to the conclusion that the charge did survive, he would ask for a "de novo" trial, as the present Magistrate had no occasion to see the demeanour of the prosecution witnesses, who were examined by his predecessor.

"NOT A FIT PERSON."

Mr. A. I. Minty, Barrister, who appeared with Mr. Ghulam Ahmad Khan, Advocate, for Sultana, drew the attention of the court that a criminal trial could be continued after the death of the complainant when the charge had already been framed, but he submitted that Mr. Shamsuddin, the minor son of the complainant, was not a proper and fit person to represent his father, as he according to the prosecution had no knowledge of the alleged offence. Further the complainant, argued counsel, was dead for all intents and purposes regarding that particular case, and therefore the minor son could choose to be the complainant in his own name and not that of his father.

MAGISTRATE HAS DISCRETION.

Mr. S R. Oka, prosecuting, replied that it was not absolutely necessary in a cognisable offence that a substitute for the complainant must be a fit person. The Court had the discretion to continue the trial after the death of the complainant. After the framing of the charge, the accused need not be allowed to go away without proper trial.

When the defence counsel said that he had several authorities, which gave discretion to the Court to continue the trial or not to continue, the Magistrate fixed January 10 in order to thrash out the law-point.

Criticisms Of Magistrate

Thana Judge Reports Case To Bombay High Court For Setting Aside Conviction

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Jan. 5.

A report to the Bombay High Court with a recommendation to set aside the conviction of the applicant was made yesterday by Mr. M. A. Bhave, the Sessions Judge of Thana, in connection with the revision application preferred by Balkrishna Mahadeo Savant, a motor driver, against the decision of the City Magistrate of Bandra, who convicted him on a charge under section 5 of the Motor Vehicles Act, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 25 or in default two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. P. V. Patil appeared for the applicant and Mr. B. H. Shringarpure, public prosecutor for the Crown.

The applicant's contention was that there had been a gross miscarriage of justice, because the magistrate failed to appreciate evidence properly and to put proper interpretation upon rule 28 of the Bombay Motor Vehicle Rules framed by the Government.

FACTS OF CASE.

The facts of the case were that the applicant was going from Khar to Santa Cruz to repair a lorry belonging to his master. While he was backing the car a taxi-driver Sukha Manga came from the opposite direction with such furious speed that he drove straight into the applicant's car. The impact was so terrific that the applicant's car was bodily moved 8½ ft. away and was considerably damaged. The road, which was lighted, had a clear margin of 20 ft. of the total width of 37 ft. at the time the accident occurred. Sukha admitted having taken a glass of liquor. The two Christian occupants in the taxi, who had gone out for a shooting party, had also taken liquor.

SESSIONS JUDGMENT.

The Sessions Judge, in the course of his judgment, said that there was considerable force in the defence argument that the accused was not at fault, but the entire blame lay with the taxi-driver. That the accused's car was pushed onwards to a distance of 8½ ft. on account of the impact showed that Sukha must have been driving his taxi with such furious speed that he was not in a position to control his car or to lessen the speed. It was quite possible for him to see the car in front as the road was lighted.

MAGISTRATE CRITICISED.

Proceeding the Judge observed that the Magistrate had not touched these important facts disclosed in the evidence and that there was no discussion of that evidence in his judgment to show as to how he had disposed of the various circumstances, which appeared in favour of the accused and against Sukha. The Magistrate had not at all applied his mind to facts that were clearly disclosed, and therefore his finding was not supportable on facts. It was the duty of a person, who backed the car, to see whether the road "behind" was clear. After ascertaining it, if he reversed the car and crossed the road, it could not be said that he was unlawfully on the road having regard to the particular wording of rule 28. It would not be possible for him to see whether a car was coming from the other sides of the road as he crossed in a slanting direction. Motor drivers coming from the opposite direction would be expected to see that there was no obstruction and to regulate the speed to avoid collision. While the accused had to keep an eye behind, it was physically impossible for him to look on both the sides of the car; that was expecting too much of him.

There was nothing on record, said the Judge, to show what led the police to drop the idea of prosecuting Sukha and to prosecute the accused instead though the police officer had originally reported for prosecuting the former.

Concluding the Judge said that it was a fit case for reporting to their Lordships for orders as there had been mis-appreciation or non-appreciation of material facts in the evidence and a mis-interpretation of the provisions of rule 28 of the Bombay Motor Vehicle rules, which had led to the mis-carriage of Justice. A question of principle was also involved in the present case. He therefore recommended that the conviction of the applicant be set aside and the fine, which he had paid, ought to be ordered to be refunded.

INDO-BURMA TRADE CONVENTION

Walchand And Birla To Represent Indian Chambers In Conference

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 5.

Mr. Walchand Hirachand and Mr. G. D. Birla have been elected, as representatives of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry for the Indo-Burma Trade Convention Conference called by the Commerce Member, Government of India, which will be held at Delhi on January 9 and 10.

Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, who has been elected to represent the local Millowners' Association at the Conference is leaving to-morrow morning.—A.P.

Women Back Up Mahatma's Rural Drive

Karachi Conference Urges Co-operation In Village Industries Campaign

KARACHI, (By Mail).

A strong plea for the advancement of indigenous industries and for co-operating with Mahatma Gandhi in the encouragement of village industries was made in the report of the Sub-committee of Indigenous industries submitted by the sub-committee's Secretary Mrs. Kamala Dassarapa of Bangalore, to the ninth sessions of the All-India Women's Conference at Karachi and adopted by the latter body.

NO MILL ARTICLES

In the course of the report it is stated that "some of the members asked whether Mill articles were also to be included in indigenous industries, but all the members of the sub-committee are of opinion that only Cottage Industries which are dying for want of public support should be included. All of them are in favour of organising yearly and half yearly exhibitions at Constituent Conferences and other times.

Mrs. Hamidali suggested running show trains.

Mrs. Barkat Roy suggested the establishment of a Central Institution with its branches throughout the country. At every branch about head per month, and the Central institution should issue directions about the kinds of articles to be made at various branches. The prices of the articles should be fixed by the Central Institution. If the articles prepared by the branches are not sold, the Central Institution must take the responsibility of purchasing the balance of articles from the branches.

Miss Aga of Allahabad suggested house-to-house visits of individuals, pamphlets, posters and directory, organization of public meetings, processions, exhibitions, museums, bazaars and stores

BANGALORE EXAMPLE

In Bangalore certain ladies Association arrange monthly swadeshi bazars wherein all swadeshi articles for daily use. Khaddar, bangle etc. are displayed. A number of women and girls patronise it. We have also kept a store of swadeshi stationary required for the school and all the school children use only swadeshi articles. Just before festivals according to the local customs, bangles before the Gourie feast, toys before Dasara and fire-works before Deepavali are sold at these bazaars. The experiment has proved a great success. Similar attempts may be made in other provinces.

GOVT. KHADI CENTRES

"In Mysore we are very fortunate in having a sympathetic Government which has the welfare of the poor villagers at heart. Every year during the Dasara, an Exhibition of an All-India nature is held which thousands of people visit. There are stalls with articles from all parts —Bengal, Nagpur, Burma, Hyderabad, Cutch Benares etc. I am a regular visitor of these exhibitions. Every year there is a great improvement in the quality and variety of the articles displayed. Besides this several Khadi centres are maintained by the Mysore Government, the Municipality, the District Board, the Jail and the hospitals purchase large quantities of khaddar and other swadeshi articles.

INDIAN INDUSTRY RUINED

"But with all this encouragement, the demand for such articles is not what it ought to be. The question is not so much to increase the output of Swadeshi industries as to create a demand for them.

"There are many difficulties in the way. First of all home-made articles cannot stand foreign competition and the competition of mill-made articles. Hand-made articles are inferior in quality, more expensive and less durable. Exhibitions and bazaars, though they help to some extent the sale of swadeshi articles do not establish the trade on a firm basis. Once in a way people buy such things, and at other times, they go in search of cheap foreign things. Foreign competition has killed many of our industries, but the fault is more ours than that of our foreign brothers. For example, in Mysore fine strings for musical instruments such as the Veena and Violin were made in the past years. But now that Industry is gone. Our music teachers when asked for strings at once say German strings are find.

In addition to exhibitions and bazaars, the chief thing needed it seems to me, is to educate the mass of the people and make them realise the importance of this movement, telling them how every pie spent on Swadeshi articles is a gain to the country. People must be made to think of this matter not from the personal point of view, but from that of their country.

"Not only the Sub-Committee and the Standing Committee members, but every individual member of the Women's Conference must consider it her duty to do all she can to promote the Swadeshi industries and be an example to others.

"May I be permitted to say here that until Indians have the management of their own affairs, the economic condition of the country cannot improve.

"In conclusion, I beg to suggest that the All-India Women's Conference and its constituencies co-operate as far as possible with Manatma Gandhi in his new programme for encouraging village industries."

ANDHRA BRANCH OF A. I. W. CONFERENCE

Report Of Activities For 1934

KARACHI, (By Mail.)

The following annual report of Mrs. D. Kamala Aatnam of Rajahmundry, the Standing Committee member for Andhra on the All-India Women's Conference was read by Mrs. Margret Cousins before the ninth sessions of the Conference at Karachi:—

"The Conference Committee worked with Mrs. T. M. Ranganayakamma as Chairwoman and Mrs. D. Kamala Ratnam, Standing Committee member, as Secretary.

BEHAR RELIEF

"Several Women's Associations in Andhra collected funds for Bihar Relief even before the suggestion came from the Standing Committee of the All-India Women's Conference, and the women who actively made the collections were largely members of our Conference.

"Earnest propaganda against child-marriage and vigorous action against violators of the Sarada act pursued by vigilance Committees in the Andhra Constituency shows satisfactory progress.

"Our sub-constituent Conference this year began early in October and went on the second week of November, the District Conferences being held in Ganzam, Godavari, Kistna, and Chittoor districts, and other sub-constituent conference held on the 17th and 18th of November at Madanapalle.

"The Eighth Andhra Constituent Conference was held at Madanapalle on the 17th and 18th of November under the presidency of Sreemati G. Durgabayamma.

"The opening session was attended by about one thousand persons including a hundred students of the Theosophical College.

"An exhibition of Khaddar and Swadeshi cloth and embroidery and other artistic handwork of women was also arranged.

"The local Committee for the ensuing year was formed with twenty-two ladies representing all the districts, with Mrs. M. E. Cousins as Chairwoman and Mrs. M. Kamalamma, new Standing Committee Member elected, as Secretary.

A. I. WOMEN'S DAY.

"The All-India Women's day was celebrated on the 24th of November with much enthusiasm throughout Andhra Dessa. In all the important places and particularly in such large centres as Rajahmundry, Bezwada, Guntur, Ellore and Berhampore, there were great mixed gatherings representing all classes and communities addressed by prominent lawyers and distinguished men and women. Everywhere men evinced as much interest in the cause as women.

The meeting at Rajahmundry was held as the Central meeting of the Andhra constituency which was attended by about a thousand men and women.

"The All-India Women's Day celebration was a great success in Andsra Dessa."

"GO STRAIGHT AHEAD"

Dr. Cousins On Revival Of Theosophical Educational Activities

ADYAR (Madras),

"We have to approach the major inclusive problem of Theosophical education, to contrive ways and means whereby we may disseminate the Theosophical education ideal, and also to administer it in practice". With these words Dr. James H. Cousins, Principal of the Theosophical College, Madanapalle, opened a symposium on education in the Headquarters Hall of the Theosophical Society Adyar.

This symposium was the second of the series of conferences on world problems.

Dr. Cousins briefly reviewed the history of Theosophical Educational activity up to the time at which Dr. Annie Besant withdrew from active participation in it, and looked to Mr. J. Krisnamurti for its continuance. Owing, however, to various circumstances, Dr. Besant's anticipation had not been fulfilled.

OCCASION FOR REVIVAL

The Chairman then made a rapid survey of the schools in various parts of India and the Far East which continued the educational policy of Dr. Besant, and referred to educational activities of a similar kind in Europe and America. He expressed the conviction that with Dr George Arundale in the presidential chair of the Theosophical Society, the occasion presented itself for a revival of Theosophical educational activity which did not mean the promulgation of specifically Theosophical doctrine, in this particular work but the application of the Theosophical principles of life to the education of the young.

Dr. Cousins said he believed the time was ripe for the resumption of the work of the Theosophical Education Trust, and for the restoration of such special activities as the former Brahma Vidya Ashrams at Adyar and also the development of a Theosophical University. He advocated the holding of education summer schools for teachers, and the ultimate founding of teachers' training schools.

"All we need now is the word of command, and that might be put into a little whimsy, G. S. A., Go straight ahead" concluded Dr. Cousins playing on the name of the President, Dr. Arundale.—United Press.

MAYOR PLEASED WITH HARIJAN SCHOOL

Eastern Bengal Women's Work During Past Year

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, (By Mail).

The work of the Eastern Bengal Constituency of the All-India Women's Conference was reviewed before the ninth session of the Conference at Karachi in a paper read by Miss P. Haldar of Dacca, who stated that in last June there were two primary schools, namely, Thatarukazai School and Urdu School and two Industrial centres at Wari and Manglabazai respectively under the Education Sub-Committee.

On 30th September last a new school for the sweepers was opened at Narinda under the name Narendra Prasanno Harijan Vidyalaya in memory of late Lt.-Col. N. P. Sinha, father of Mrs. A. M. Sen. The school is flourishing and the number of the students is about 40 The members and the public have sympathy for the school and are contributing for its upkeep.

Some other educational and industrial centres are growing up at Wari and Narinda under the Committee.

Mr. N. R. Sirkar, the Mayor of Calcutta, visited the Narendra School in November last and was very pleased to see the Harijan boys earnestly learning their lessons.

They started a Social department a year ago. Its aims and activities are to arrange a series of First Aid lectures, to open schools of Nursing, to inspect the local charitable institutions, etc.

They hope to start two schools for Nursing very soon. The lady members also, by turns, inspect milk depots established by the Children's Welfare Society for distribution of milk to the poor and needy children. They have undertaken the task of visiting weekly the local charitable institutions such as orphanage, Widows' Home, Nanikalwan Shishu Bhavan and Ananda Ashram.

Readers' Views

(Continued from page 8.)

Cabin Fares on the Goa Line.

To-day I beg to ask for the hospitality of your valuable columns to bring to notice one more such measure of the Company.

During the last Christmas holidays the Company had given concession which was nothing more than a perfunctory one, since it was restricted to only Goa and Ratnagiri passengers. When one considers the matter without any bias one would find some excuse in the Company's giving concession during the Christmas holidays to Goa passengers, most of whom are Christians. But he would certainly find himself at bay, when he sees the concession being extended to only Ratnagiri at the entire exclusion of all other important ports, such as, Malvan and Vengurla. It is not known what criterion had the company before them when they selected Ratnagiri to follow Goa in the matter of concession. Whatever might be the basis of their judgment the Company cannot deny the fact that Malvan and Vengurla have each as large a quota as the Ratnagiri port has in the total traffic of the Company; in fact the two ports alone contribute a little less than half the traffic. And yet they were unfortunately denied the concession. As a matter of course the Company ought to have extended their generosity to passengers from all ports along the Konkan Coast.

Not only that but a full-fledged concession ought to have been, in fairness of things, announced during the last Diwali holidays. If the Company could afford to give concession during the Christmas holidays they could have certainly done so with advantage during the Diwali holidays also.

Will they not, therefore, consider the matter in right earnest and arrive at a decision to give concession to their passengers from all ports during the next Diwali holidays?—Yours etc.,

Y. R. I.

Bombay, January 5, 1935.

Bombay Fam'ly Pension Fund

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The time-limit for voting for the post of Secretary and Treasurer of the above Fund is about to expire in a few days. There are only two candidates for the post One is a retired Sub-Judge of considerable experience, whose salary at retirement was Rs. 800 per mensem; while the other is a cashier in the office of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, with a salary of Rs. 180 plus Rs. 30 allowance per mensem. The former is a B.A., LL.B., of the Bombay University: whereas the latter has passed the University School Final Examination only. The contrast between the two as regards educational qualifications as also responsibilities should'ered by them while in Government service is too marked and obvious to need any description.

The general body of subscribers is requested in the Fund's Circular No. 1271, dated the 22nd October 1934, to record their votes for the candidate whom they consider fit for the post of Secretary and Treasurer. Just and fair criteria for judging the eligibility to the post would be the University qualifications, holding of responsible posts in Government service, and the consequent status acquired. In making this selection the subscribers have to bear in mind that it is their pious duty to safeguard the future interests of the Fund and of the numerous widows, and this duty would be well discharged if the selection for the post of Secretary and Treasurer is made of the fittest available person, fitness being judged by the dictates of their conscience based on the aforesaid criteria. The subscribers are all Government servants endowed with sound common sense. It would not hence be too much to expect that they will not allow their judgment to be fettered by any communal bias.

The task is simple enough and is likely to present no difficulty whatever. However, if the eventual result of the voting is found to falsify the reasonable expectations formed at this stage, the result would not but be the outcome of a communal bias. In view, however, of the fact that the body of subscribers are appreciative Government servants, they would not allow such communal bias to cloud their appreciation and sound commonsense.

Subscribers are, therefore, earnestly requested to take the above facts into consideration, to fix their choice on the fittest available person, and to thus show that they have fully at heart the best interests of the Fund.—Yours, etc.,

A WELL WISHER OF THE FUND.

British Income Tax

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Most of your readers are no doubt aware that it is possible for British subjects resident abroad to recover income tax suffered on dividends, interest, trust income, etc., derived from the United Kingdom.

I find, however, that many people so situated are under the mistaken impression that the amount recoverable does not warrant the trouble involved in the preparation of these claims. I can assure them that this is not the case and would urge all recipients of income from this country to take steps to obtain their repayments without delay.

A time limit of six years is involved and it is essential that claims for the year commencing April 6th 1928 be lodged before April 5th 1935.—Yours, etc.,

W. T. FRY

13, Buckingham Palace Gardens, London, S.W. 1.

Dec. 13.

Noises

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the issue of 'Times of India," dated 2nd January 1935, one Mr. "Deaf" complains about the disturbances caused by Bhajan parties in Bombay at night and "tashas" in marriage processions and advocates legislation to prohibit the same.

I may humbly draw the attention of the gentlemen that the noises of motor cars, buses, tram cars, local trains and the deafening noises of theatres, cinemas, all continuing till midnight or early at dawn, all disturb us seriously.

He may kindly think of the some legislation to prohibit them first before trying to suppress so-called noises.—Yours, etc.,

"MANKAR."

Plight Of Catholics

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—How deeply those who are solicitous for the welfare of the East Indian Catholic community feel the want of efforts for its uplift and progress, cannot be adequately expressed.

That the vast masses of the community in the back-waters of Bombay Suburban and Thana Districts have fallen deep into the mire of illiteracy, ignorance, superstition, poverty and indebtedness is an undeniable fact. J. F. Francis Xavier de Souza, I.C.S., etc., when District and Sessions Judge at Thana, presided at a meeting of Catholics, held in the compound of St. Mary's High School, Mazagaon, Bombay: he regretted the prevalence of illiteracy to an appalling extent among the Christians of his district, meaning the East Indians. That time what is now known as Suburban District formed a part of the Thana Distt. The first Archbishop of Bombay, the late Most Reverend, Dr. George Porter, S.J., regretted that the East Indian Catholic community was fifty years behind times.

Numerous petitions are being sent, continuously from the beginning of the year 1929, to Dr. Lima, the Archbishop of Bombay, the Apostolic Delegate, Bangalore, and the Congregation of the Propaganda, Rome. It has been frequently pointed out to the Archbishop of Bombay that the Culvem congregation, about six hundred, is being specially neglected.

This congregation is given in charge of the Gorai parish priest, by the Archbishop of Bombay. It has been pointed out to him that one priest of Gorai is unable to mind both the congregations, satisfactorily, he having, besides the parochial work, to attend a school for which he is being paid by the Local Board, Andheri.

Further more, the petitioners are asking and beseeching that convents and agricultural, industrial and high schools may be established in places bereft of such institutions and establishments and where the condition of the people is so low. The result up to now is nil. Due to poverty and indebtedness vast numbers of people have, perforce, to remain in illiteracy, being unable to pay for schooling. Certain churches in the island of Bombay and its suburbs are still possessed of large funds and properties, the accumulations of benefactions etc., etc., of the children of the soil, East Indians. The resources of the churches have been greatly tapped for various objects and purposes, hardly beneficial to local permanent inhabitants, i.e. the East Indians. Now, they are being heavily drained for the Zaroli Mission.

I appeal, through your paper, to the authorities in Rome to give this matter their serious attention in the interests to true Catholic Faith.—Yours etc.,

"GORAIWALLA."

ARYA SAMAJISTS GREET NIZAM'S GOVT.

Plea For Reasonable Opportunities For Vedic Prachar

HYDERABAD, Jan. 5.

Mr. Baji Krishna Rao, Secretary of the Standing Committee for the removal of the disabilities of Arya Samajists in Hyderabad, has addressed a letter to the Political Member, sending greetings to the Government for the New Year and praying for free and reasonable opportunities for Vedic Prachar.

He says that on the whole the attitude of the various branches of the Administration has been just and generous, but regrets that the Police failed to take note of the change in the law affected by the Firman Mubarak, laying down the policy towards followers of other religions. In consequence of this, some members of the Samaj had to disobey certain orders.

A request has been made to the Government for lifting the ban on Pandit Ramchanderji Dehlavi's entry into the State "as a New Year gift to the Samaj by the Government."—United Press.

FREE MEDICAL AID FOR IRON WORKERS

Charitable Dispensary Opened At Belur

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

Before a large and distinguished gathering of representatives of Commercial Community Sir Joseph Bhore opened this afternoon the Charitable Dispensary attached to the factory of National Iron and Steel Company at Belur, five miles from Calcutta.

In a neat speech Sir Joseph expressed his best wishes for success of the Company. "In these days of intensive competition," said Sir Joseph, "it requires great courage and initiative to launch such a scheme fraught with immense possibilities for the country as a whole."

He was glad that the welfare of the labour population received pointed attention of the organisers of this new industrial concern and wished them every success.—United Press.

TRICK WITH TRAVANCORE MAHARAJA

Accused Convicted

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

George Forrest, a young Anglo-Indian who pleaded guilty to the charge of having attempted to cheat His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore out of Rs. 500 on December 18, last on a false representation was sentenced to-day to six months' rigorous imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

It may be recalled that a dirty trick was sought to be played on His Highness by means of telephone talk purporting to be made by the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, requesting the Maharaja in His Excellency's name to help a certain Anglo-Indian named Williams. His Highness believing the telephone conversation to be coming really from the Viceroy's camp directed his private secretary to pay Rs. 500 to any body that might call. Accused George Forrest came shortly after and introduced himself as coming from the Viceroy's Private Secretary, but the Maharaja's private secretary's suspicion having been aroused, the trick failed.

In the course of the hearing to-day the Chief Court Inspector informed the Court that there were several other cases pending against the accused in which he had actually taken delivery of valuable goods from respectable firms without making payment by means of various ingenious tricks.—United Press.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT PATNA

Mr. Aziz On Its Importance

PATNA, (By Mail).

The Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition organised by Raja Pirthwi Chand Lall in connection with the Gulab Bagh Fair was opened by the Hon'ble Mr. S. A. Aziz, Minister, Bihar and Orissa, at Purnea.

In declaring the Exhibition open, the Hon. Mr. Aziz said that fairs and exhibitions of the kind had a value of their own in the rural economy of the country.

Exhibitions were likewise of value both to the produced and the consumer. To the former they gave an opportunity of observing for himself the progress and the improvements that had been effected in the methods of manufacture; to the latter they made known the great variety of useful goods, which his country produced.—A. P.

League Uneasy Over Italo-Abyssinian Clash

Undefined Frontier Of Ethiopia Leads To Charge Of Aggression Against Italy

The League Council can hardly be looking forward to its January meeting, when it will not only have to face a recurrence of the storms it has just weathered but also a dispute between one of its permanent members and the kingdom of Ethiopia. In which form the dispute will come before the Council or what procedure will be adopted is still uncertain, but it is high time that measures were taken to end a very dangerous and quite unnecessary situation, says a special correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

The heavy fighting at Ual Ual and the admitted Italian reprisals on unprotected Abyssinian villages are not isolated incidents but come at the end of a long series of troubles of a much more serious nature than the "unofficial" raids of Abyssinian free-booters into Kenya.

There is actually no continuous frontier between Italian Somaliland and Ethiopia. Delimited on the map by a reasonably straight line in the treaty of 1908, it has never been fully demarcated on the spot. The ground is half desert, half grazing country and many of the tribes semi-nomadic in character. Grazing lands change and well rights change, and tribal boundaries with them.

Since the war, with the consolidation of the Italian rule in their colony and the advent of capital and a few settlers, the Italian Colonial Service has taken matters pretty much into its own hands. Using as a pretext the impossibility of adhering to the treaty boundary, it has staked out claims to lands which are at least arguably on the Abyssinian side of it, and for some years local Abyssinian governors have reacted to the process with violence and the Central Government with protests.

It is perfectly true that the straightline boundary is absurd, but that fact alone makes it imperative that a proper demarcation should be made. The absurdity of a position in which a semi-fortified post can be claimed by on eside as sixty miles within their territory and by the other as forty miles within theirs need not be laboured, and if the Italians will not proceed with the demarcation it is certainly time a League commission did. A disputed frontier is bad enough; a non-existent frontier is quite impossible.

The question of who started the fighting is hardly relevant until the rights to the scene of the fighting have been established. This is the point which the Abyssinians raise as a suitable subject for arbitration under their Treaty of Conciliation and Arbitration with Italy of 1928. The Italians, despite the fact that the frontier is not demarcated, persist in treating the incident as a case of warlike frontier violation which is not capable of arbitral treatment. They refuse to admit that there is any lack of clarity about the frontier, although it is largely by their own inaction that it has not been made clear by demarcation.

The deadlock is complete, because the two parties to it interpret the position differently. The Abyssinians want a disputed frontier settled: the Italians claim a frontier unilaterally and want vengeance from a violator who claims not to be a violator. Whatever the truth of violation, the Italians have no case for refusal of arbitration. The text of the treaty is plain:

Both Governments undertake to submit to a procedure of conciliation and arbitration disputes which may arise between them and which it may not have been possible to settle by ordinary diplomatic methods without having recourse to armed force.

The characteristic obscurities of the text apart, the treaty obligation is clear. There is no ground at all on which Italy can refuse arbitration, but she has chosen to use the method of ultimatum.

ITALY'S POLICY

The choice is not dictated merely by a preference for forcible methods. It is part of a deliberate policy. In the past two years Ethiopia's military preparations have caused a good deal of alarm in Italian colonial quarters, which know that neither Eritrea nor Somaliland is defensible and would welcome any excuse to increase the garrisons there stationed. More, Italy's copartners in the tripartite agreement guaranteeing the integrity of Ethiopia have, Britain formally, France tacitly, recognised Italian priority of interest and conceded her superior economic interest in Ethiopia. That interest, she now recognises, is being threatened by the intensive effort of Japan to secure Ethiopia as an overseas market, an effort not unwelcome to the Ethiopian Government and one which has provoked alarmist articles in the Italian colonial press and created the "scare" of a Japanese "base" on the Red Sea.

At the moment, too, France seems inclined to make overseas concessions in return for support in Europe, and Italians hope to secure part if not the whole of Jibuti. Abyssinia therefore must it is held in Rome, be reminded on all counts of Italy's rights and still more, of Italy's strength. It is expected that the suggestion of the acquisition by Italy of her only outlet and the terminus of her only railway will rouse a storm in Ethiopia, and in anticipation of trouble it is always good policy to create diverting trouble.

The line Rome will probably take is to insist that the League Council is not competent to deal with the dispute until Ethopia has complied with the ultimatum and that thereafter action is unnecessary. It is to be hoped that this line will be strongly resisted. The Council can confidently take its stand on the treaty of 1928 and insist on arbitration—not on the ultimatum, which is indefensible, but on the frontier position. If it went farther and sent a commission to demarcate it it would do good service to the cause of peace.

DHRANGADHRA SUBJECTS' PLIGHT

People's Appeal To Durbar To End Financial Crisis

The Secretary of the Dhrangadhra State People's Conference, writes:—

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Dhrangadhra State People's Conference was held at its office at Sankadi Sheri, Ahmedabad on Saturday, Dec. 29 last, under the presidentship of Sjt. Manishanker Trivedi. The Committee passed the following resolutions:—

PEOPLE'S CONFIDENCE.

This Committee declares that the Advisory Council recently appointed by His Highness consisting of his officers does not carry the confidence of the people.

The Committee while taking note of the recent announcement of His Highness about the curtailment of State expenditure by discontinuing the services of about a dozen highly-paid officers is of opinion that the present financial problem of the State will never be solved, until the avenues of solving the Alkali Works problems are explored with the help of experts.

FINANCIAL MUDDLE.

The Committee deplores that in the continued financial stringency and increasing indebtedness of the State, there is no prospect in near future for any relief to the people from the heavy taxation, which has reduced the agriculturists to extreme poverty and which has completely ruined the trade of the mercantile community. This Committee, therefore, urges the Raja Saheb to make all possible efforts to end this financial muddle.

This Committee emphatically protests against the uncalled for continuance of the deportation orders against several leading citizens by the Dhrangadhra Darbar for a long period of three years for the only reasons that the citizens concerned had joined the people's constitutional agitation for holding the Kathiawar Political Conference at Dhrangadhra. The Committee once more requests the Raja Saheb that he should withdraw the deportation orders immediately and cancel the bails and bonds executed by the authorities from several citizens of the State.

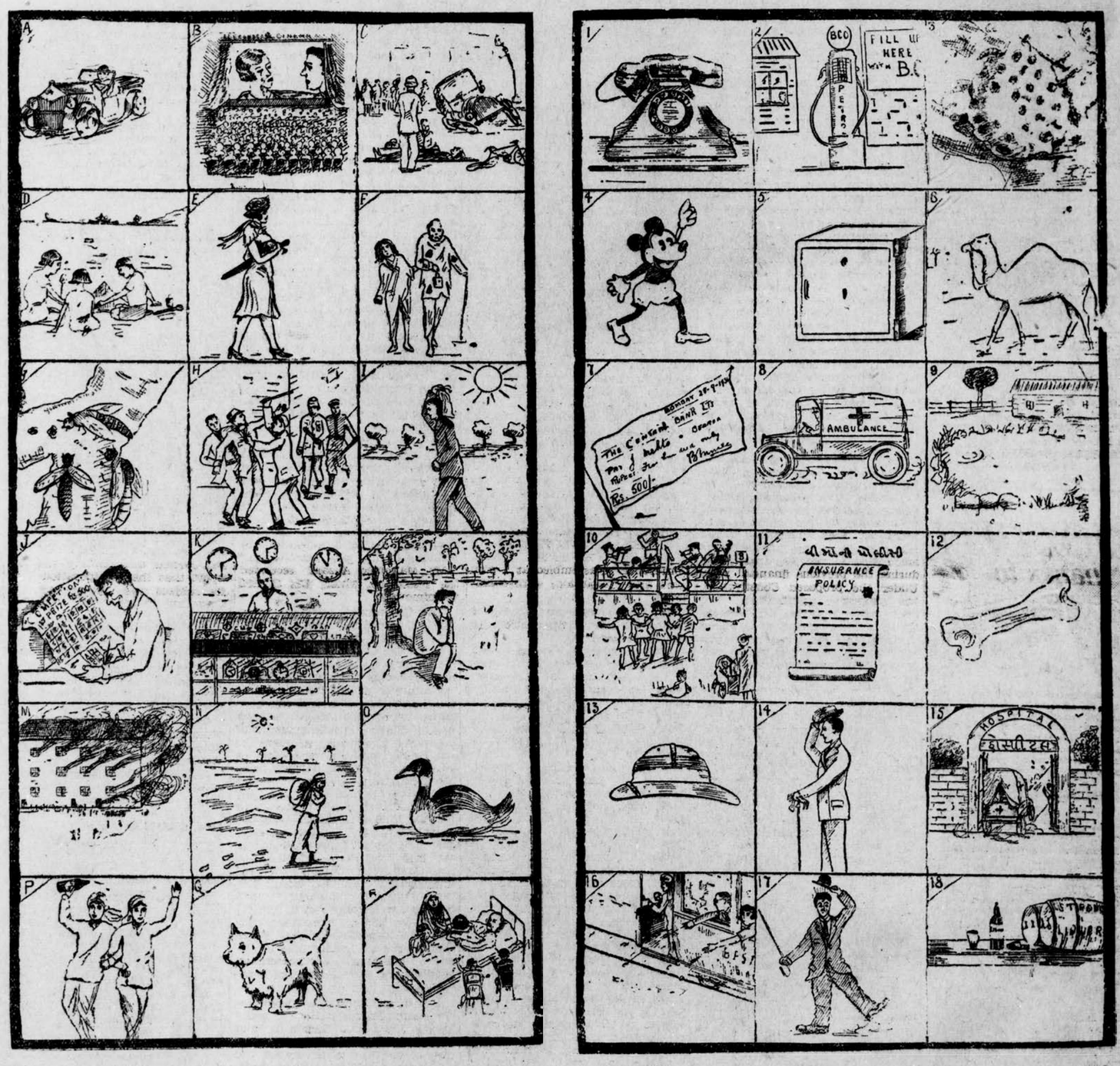
WEEKLY PAMPHLET.

The Committee further resolves to start a weekly pamphlet, on behalf of the Conference for the purpose of ventilating the people's grievances and of creating public opinion, in support of their legitimate demands.

Madras.—A match will be played between His Excellency the Governor's Eleven and the Madras Cricket Club on January 13 and 14 at Chepauk.

ATTRACTION COMPETITION

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200



This competition will be found most interesting by young as well as old and at the same time it is so simple that every reader can take part in it. There are two sets of pictures, one on the left marked A B C shows persons, creatures or articles for whom objects in illustrations on the right marked 1, 2, 3 have some usefulness or attraction.

As for instance bone is generally considered to be an attraction for dog. You have, therefore, to enter No. 12 against illustration "Q" in the coupon. Similarly fill in the coupon for the other pictures observing the rules given below and thus try to secure for yourself a substantial prize.

Remember to send your entries before 9th January, 1935.

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:—

A. HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may if they so wish, hand over their entries at our office with entrance fee of As. 8, in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office hours from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

B. REGISTERED POST AND MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our office address: Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay. (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office.)

C. ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to The Competition Manager, Box No. 706, (Seven hundred and six) G. P. O., Bombay.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the Entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 9th January, 1935, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of Ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition, on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition of the "Bombay Chronicle", "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel". The Prizes will be announced on the 17th January, 1935.

ENTRY COUPON

Illustrations.	Clues.	Illustrations.	Clues.
A		J	
B		K	
C		L	
D		M	
E		N	
F		O	
G		P	
H		Q	12
I		R	

Name.....

.....

Address.....

.....

Closing Date 9th January 1935.

The Truth in Your Horoscope

YOUR REAL LIFE TOLD FREE

Would you like to know without any cost what the Stars indicate for you, some of your past experiences, your strong and weak points, etc? Here is your chance to test FREE the skill of Pundit Tabore, India's most famous Astrologer, who by applying the ancient science to useful purposes has built up an enviable reputation? The accuracy of his predictions and the sound practical advice contained in his Horoscopes on Business, Speculations, Finances, Love affairs, Friends, Enemies, Lotteries, Travels, Changes, Litigation, Lucky Times Sickness etc., have astounded educated people the world over. GEORGE MACKEY of New York believes that Tabore must possess some sort of second-sight.

To popularise his system Tabore will send you FREE your Astral Interpretation if you forward him your full name (Mr. Mrs. or Miss), address and date of birth (English Calendar) all clearly written by yourself. No money required but you may, if you like enclose 4 annas Stamps to help cover postage and misc. costs. You will be amazed at the remarkable accuracy of his statements about you and your affairs. Write now as this offer may not be made again. No personal interviews, all consultation by mail only. Address: PUNDIT TABORE, (Dept. 312-E). Upper Forjett Street, Bombay VII.

JUST OUT! JUST OUT!

HAND BOOK OF VIVA VOCE.

By Prof. A. M. MATTHEWS, M.A. Indispensable for candidates appearing at various competitive examinations held by public service commission and other examining bodies, wherein interview is obligatory and carries a valuable maximum number of marks. Price Re. 1/-.

CAREERS, MOHENI ROAD, LAHORE.

How many people can truthfully say they are fit? So many are satisfied to call partial health being "well." Yet they are constantly having "off days"—attacks of depression, listlessness, headache, biliousness, and the like. The cause? Constipation—either known or unsuspected. Doctors say that 90 per cent. of the people suffer from it.

MEDILAX
makes all the difference

You can't feel anything BUT fit if you take 'Medilax.' You'll never be low spirited and you'll never suffer from lack of energy, either physical or mental. Containing 16 ingredients, 'Medilax' is the most effective yet ONE OF THE GENTLEST LAXATIVE MEDICINES IN THE WORLD. It gives COMPLETE cleansing without pain.

THESE PEOPLE KNOW THE WORTH OF 'MEDILAX.'

"I tried every medicine under the sun. Now I always use 'Medilax' and my health is definitely improved." (G.M.V.)

"Nothing was any good to me until I tried 'Medilax.' It has proved completely successful." (Mrs. V.)

Sold by all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars throughout India. If any difficulty, from Wholesale Agents:—WALTER WHITE, Manhar Buildings, Princess Street, Bombay; FRANK ROSS & CO., Manhar Buildings, Lohar Chawl, Bombay, and FRANK ROSS & CO. LTD., Wholesale Chemists and Druggists, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

Compounded according to medical formula in the laboratories of:
SAVORY & MOORE LTD.,
Chemists to The King,
143, New Bond Street, London, England.

NEW LIGHT ON

BIRTH CONTROL

On his return from Europe, Prof Gambers the well-known Sexologist—has written a comprehensive article on "The Practice of Birth Control" in which the subject is handled on entirely new lines and all known methods and some new ones are lucidly described For the benefit of the masses, this article has been incorporated in the latest edition of our catalogue of Birth Control appliances, a copy of which may be had post-free by anyone by just applying for it.

B. A. NATH & Co.,
Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

Burma Indians Condemn J. P. C. Proposals

(Continued from page 4.)

Legislature is 73 representing general constituencies out of which the Indian community occupy 8, or over 10 per cent. The number of elected seats in the new Council will be at least 119 from general constituencies; and in this, the Indian community is allotted the same eight seats, or roughly, only 6.5 per cent. In the case of the Karen minority, while they enjoy only 5 seats, or roughly 6 per cent., in the present Council, it is proposed to increase 10 per cent. While therefore the representation of the Karen community has been raised from 6 per cent. to 10 per cent. that of the Indians has been reduced from 10 per cent. to 6 per cent. The obvious injustice of the position calls for no further comment. Numerically, the Indian and the Karen minorities are almost equal, when we consider that the Indo-Burman races are not given any separate representation, but have evidently been grouped together with the Indians. In the case of the Anglo-Indians and the Europeans too, the number of seats have been doubled and trebled. The proposed Indian representation is thus clearly inadequate, and we should certainly move for a larger number of general seats consistent without population. As regards the representation of special interests the Indian community has at present only one seat allotted to the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce. The nominated seat representing labour interests has also been invariably filled by an Indian. In the new Constitution it is proposed to allot two seats to Indian Commerce and two to Labour. We consider that inadequate and should claim increased representation for the above interests as well as adequate representation for the Chettyars and the Indian Landlords' Association.

FRANCHISE.

I will now come to the question of Francnise. Under the existing rules an Indian is qualified to be an elector if he possesses immoveable property in the Constituency worth Rs. 200, or has paid municipal taxes amounting to not less than Rs. 4, or house rent amounting to not less than R. 60 during the previous financial year. Under the proposed Constitution, the property qualification has been reduced to Rs. 100, whereas the qualifying period of payment of taxes and rents has been raised from one to three years; although the minimum amount of annual rent payable has been reduced from Rs. 60 to Rs. 48 and no minimum limit has been fixed the amount of annual taxes. The reason, as put forward in the Secretary of State's Memorandum A. 1, for raising the qualifying period of residence from one to three years is to ensure "that the great majority of the non-indigenous population will not have the vote till they have resided in Burma for at least three years, so that when the time comes for them to exercise the vote they will have had the opportunity afforded by three years' residence to acquire an interest in local affairs and exercise their vote intelligently."

All this appears very laudable on the surface But the effect of the change on the Indian Community will be to dis-enfranchise a large number of Indians. I think that this is a point on which the Indians have a just grievance and we should ask that the qualifications of voters be left as they are.

You have noticed that these recommendations seek to take away the rights that the Indians have in the course of history acquired in this country. Indian intercourse with Burma dates back to prehistoric times. To Indian culture may be traced all that is valuable in the religious and intellectual and political life of Burma. In more recent time, Indian capital and Indian labour have been largely responsible for the agricultural and industrial development of Burma. Indians in this country therefore justly feel that the Joint Select Committee have treated them with scant regard in matters which are vital to their existence in Burma. We have indeed very real grievances and it is encouraging to see that we have lost no time to ventilate them. The difficulties in our way are great; but, I do not think that there is any cause for despair. The disabilities that the Select Committee impose on us cannot be justified on any substantial grounds. They are prompted by a more or less superficial view of the Indian position in Burma; and I have no reason to doubt that when the various questions involved are presented in their true perspective to modify these recommendations. I should think, however, that our activities do not end here. I understand that our leaders are contemplating to send out two delegations representing the Indian Community of this country, one to England and the other to New Delhi. I think that is a move in the right direction; and hope that timely steps will be taken to carry it out.

DR. DUGAL'S RESOLUTION.

In the Conference the following resolutions were passed unanimously.

Dr. Dugal moved the following resolution:

"This Conference of Indians resident in Burma protests against the proposal of the Joint Select Committee in Paragraph 473 of their Report to empower the Burma Legislature to enact Legislation restricting or imposing conditions of entry into Burma of British Subjects domiciled in India.

"This Conference also demands that as a measure of reciprocity, British Subjects in Burma should be given the right of unrestricted entry into any part of India.

"This Conference desires to point out that the statement made by the Joint Select Committee that the Indian labourer by accepting lower wages tends to oust the Burmese labourer from the field and to lower his standard of living has no foundation in fact; and that no special grounds for regulation restricting Indian labour exist unless such regulation is conceived in the interests of Indian immigrant labour in Burma as suggested by the Royal Commission on labour and is settled on the basis of a convention between the Governments of India and Burma. Further the Conference takes strong exception to the contemptuous manner in which the Joint Select Committee have referred to Indian Banking firms and financiers as 'Money-lenders." These are mainly Chettyars, who are bankers of high standing and honourable traditions. Hence the Joint Select Committee's suggestion to restrict their entry into Burma betrays a deplorable lack of appreciation of the great services rendered by them for the development of this country and the essential part they play in the economic life of Burma at the present day."

THE RESOLUTIONS.

When the All-Burma Indian Conference re-assembled at 3 p.m. some more resolutions were considered.

Mr. R. G. Aiyangar moved a resoluteion on representation. It was as follows:

"This Conference notes with great disappointment that inspite of the enlargement of the Lower House, the representation of Indians threon has not been increased.

Mr. S. N. Haji, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, next moved the following resolution.

"This Conference protests against the Joint Select Committee's approval, in paragraph 474 of their Report, of the "legal restrictions" in force at present on the right of persons of non-Burman birth or domicile to compete for certain public appointments. These restrictions create an invidious distinction among different communities of His Majesty's subjects as regards entry into the services; and in their applications impose disabilities, on the ground of race.

Mr. C. K. Tambe supported the resoluton, which was unanimously carried.

Mr. A. M. M. Vellayan Chettiar next moved that this Conference strongly protests against the power proposed to be granted to the Burman Legislature to enact laws restricting the free alienation of land, in so far as such laws may in their incidence be discriminatory against Indians.

ON EDUCATION.

Mr. C. A. Soorma, Barrister-at-Law, moved the following resolution:

"(a) This Conference expresses its dissatisfaction at the total absence of any provisions in the Joint Select Committee's Report for the education of Indians, particularly, in the Indian Vernaculars, while the demand of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Community has received adequate attention.

"(b) This Conference considers such discrimination entirely unjustified and demands that adequate facilities should be granted to Indians (i) relaxing the rules for learning Burmese, in the same manner as is proposed in the case of Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities, and (ii) making statutory provision for the maintenance of a suitable number of schools in each local area for teaching Indian vernaculars.

"(c) This Conference further demands an equitable share in the enjoyment and application of the sums which may be provided from time to time from funds in the State, Municipal, District Council, or other Public Budget, for educational, religous and chartable purposes. It further demands that the educational requirements of Indians in Burma shall be a special responsibility of the Governor.

"(d) That this Conference further demands that no restrictions of any kind whatsoever may be placed on the right of admission into any Educational Institution in Burma, in the case of Indian students who might have received previous Education elsewhere."

The resolution was carried unanimously.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS.

Mr. J. R. Chowdhury moved:

"This Conference claims for Indians in Burma the following fundamental rights as enunciated at and accepted by the Burma Round Table Conference, namely: (1) Protection of life and labour, irrespective of birth, race, language or religion. (2) Free exercise of religions or beliefs, the practice of which is not inconsistent with public order. (3) All inhabitants to be equal before the law, and to enjoy the same civil and political rights, as, for instance, admission to public employment, functions and honours, exercise of professions, ownership of land and property, participation in industrial and commercial undertakings, irrespective of race, language or religion. (4) No person to be under disability for admission into any branch of the public services merely by reason of race, language or religion. (5) No laws, rules or orders, intended to discriminate against minorities to be passed by Government, Legislatures, Corporations, Municipalities, local self-governing bodies or other official or semi-official bodies. (6) Racial, religious or linguistic minorities to have the right to establish their cultural and welfare institutions, and to be assured an equitable share in the enjoyment and application of the sums which may be provided from funds under the State, Municipal or other budget for educational, religious and charitable purposes."

Mr. S. A. Zaman seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

FRANCHISE.

Mr. B. N. Das moved: "This Conference protests against the proposals for franchise, especially that requiring residence for three years in Burma, which will have the effect of disfranchising a large number of Indians, and demands that the existing qualifications be retained in the new constitution."

Mr. Mahomed Auzam seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The Conference adjourned at 1-15 p.m. until 3-40 p.m.

APPEAL TO INDIAN NATION.

Mr. J. K. Munshi next moved:

(a) This Conference claims for British Indian subjects and for the subjects of the Indian States the same unrestricted rights to enter, travel, and reside in any part of Burma, to hold property of any kind in Burma, to carry on any trade, business, profession or avocation in Burma, as have been recognized and laid down by the Joint Select Committee in the case of British subjects domiciled ind the United Kingdom, with one possible exception and one exception only already provided for in the first resolution adopted by this Conference, namely, that the immigration of Indian labour into Burma may be regulated if such regulaetion is conceived in the interests of Indian immigrant labour, as suggested by the Royal Commission on Labour, and is settled on the basis of a convention between the Governments of India and Burma.

(b) This Conference appeals to the entire Indian nation to stand by the Indians in Burma in their hour of distress and grave peril and to use its united weight and influence to preserve and safeguard for Indians in Burma the enjoyment of the same rights which have been guaranteed in the future constitution of Burma for British subjects domiciled in the United Kingdom.

(c) This Conference appeals to the Government of India to take immediate steps to safeguard the rights of their nationals in Burma.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

PRESIDENT'S CLOSING REMARKS.

The President in closing the Conference thanked all those through whose united efforts the Conference had been brought to a successful conclusion. He said:

The resolutions passed at the Conference represented the demands of the community and the President expressed the hope that the united voice of the community would receive its due measure of attention from the authorities. As they knew, nothing in life was final. They need not assume that the J. S. C.'s recommendations were the last words of the problem. There was no reason why Indians should not succeed if they approached the problem in the right spirit. This Conference had proved the solidarity of the Indian community. He assured his Burmese friends that this Conference did not aim at anything injurious to the interests of Burma. The Indians had nothing but good will for them, as he hoped the Burmans had for them. What the Indians wanted was a guarantee for their property and avocations and cultural activities after Separation. (Loud applause).

NIZAM'S GRANDSON FOR ETON

Infant Son Of Crown Prince To Be Entered This Year

The "Sunday Express" (London) writes as follows:—

The richest baby in the world will be entered next year for Eton.

He is the infant son and heir of the Crown Prince of Hyderabad, son of the Nizam of Hyderabad, the richest man in the world and ruler of India's premier State of 14,000,000 subjects.

The boy was born a few months ago. His mother, a beautiful Turkish princess, is the daughter of the last of Turkish sultans and caliphs whom Mustapha Kemal banished.

The baby will inherit a private fortune of £100,000,000, the gold mines of Golconda, and fifty marble palaces, casties and forts.

He is also heir to the title conferred during the Indian Mutiny —"The Faithful Ally of the British Government."

Already the baby is dressed in heavily bejewelled cloth of gold. During the summer heat the infant cbated, but only when doctors ordered it was he put into more comfortable clothes.

ALL INDIA CATHOLIC CONGRESS

Mr. George Joseph Refutes Press Statements

Mr. George Joseph, Barrister-at-law, Madura, a delegate to the All-India Catholic Congress has issued the following statement to the Associated Press:

On the way back from Poona, I found in the Madras papers the Associated Press account of the proceedings of the Catholic Congress, in which there is a grave error, in reference to the resolution about the attitude of the States of Travancore and Cochin to the building of Churches. The resolution was moved by me and seconded by Dr. D'Souza and it was carried unanimously and the report that the consideration of the subject was postponed is altogether incorrect.

Mr. Stefanti merely interposed to ask me whether the law as to the Durbar's sanction for the building of churches applied to temples and mosques a so. I explained that the law in terms applied to them also: but it was of practical consequence only to Christians, because there was no complaint in respect of temples and mosques.

The resolution was unanimously passed

DIGAMBER JAIN CONFERENCE

Resents State Restrictions On Movement Of Munis

GWALIOR, Jan. 4.

Several important resolutions including the abolition of the practice of holding feasts after death, introduction of inter-caste dinners and marriages among Jains, establishment of a museum for Jain literature and antiquities, organisation of Jain societies and institutions, condemnation of the action taken by the Indore State Government, in prohibiting the entry and free movement of Digambar Jain "Munis" in the Holker State and doing away with untouchability, were unanimously adopted at the 11th annual session of the All-India Digambar Jain Parishad (Conference) held at Bhelsa, in Gwalior State under the presidency of Mr. Kastur Chand Jain, advocate of Jubbulpore.

The President, in the course of his address, stressed the necessity of promoting education among the Digambar Jains and in response to his appeal a promise of a donation of Rs. 63,000 was made by Shrimant Seth Laxmi Chand Jain of Bhelsa to start a High School after his name at Bhelsa.

Another donation of Rs. 9.500 was made by the family members of Seth Laxmichand Jain to start a rescue home for Jain widows. A condolence resolution at the death of Kamla Raje, Her Highness the Rani of Akkalkot and sister of His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior was also passed before the session was over.—United Press.

The **CHARM** of a **Beautiful Complexion . . .**

The charm of a beautiful complexion may be yours if you use MALABAR SANDALWOOD SOAP. *It is absolutely free from animal fats* . . . therefore most harmless and beneficial to the skin.
Sold everywhere.

MALABAR Sandalwood SOAP
100% PURE

Mafd. By:— VEGETABLE SOAP WORKS, CALICUT.

Local Branch:—265, Juma Musjid, Bombay No. 2.
Phone No. 27158.

FOR PERFECT HEALTH and BEAUTY

Rosy cheeks, sparkling eyes, a clear smooth skin . . . all these come from perfect inner cleanliness. Enjoy a Castophene chocolate Laxative tablet now and again . . . *know* that it cannot upset you and that it is *always* effective. From your chemists.

CASTOPHENE
CASTOR OIL CHOCOLATES.

CASTOPHENE MANUFACTURING CO.
Post Box 2187, Bombay.

Need For Institute Of Educational Research

PROF. SESHADRI REVIEWS WORK OF DELHI CONFERENCE

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

Interviewed, Prof. P. Sheshadri, President of the Executive Council of the All-India Educational Conference, interviewed said that the Conference had furnished a very broad platform for all interested in the educational progress of India, to come together and exchange ideas. The different communities were well represented and there was no distinction between officials and non-officials and the Indian States were as much in evidence as British India. There was keen desire for the better and more intensive training of the teachers and the Conference advocated an All-India Educational Research Institute. Problems of child psychology received special attention and there was a recognition of the most recent developments in the subject.

INDIA'S ILLITERACY

The problem of India's illiteracy was always in the background. The question was discussed with special reference to women in connection with the Women's Education Sections. The atmosphere of pessimism regarding the poor progress of literacy was however slightly relieved by an excellent address delivered by Sir George Anderson, the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, who took stock of some encouraging features in the recent educational developments in India. Sir George was however also prepared to admit that there were some unsatisfactory features on the horizon.

EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITION

There was a successful Educational Exhibition organised by the Conference Though it was on a small scale in view of the shortness of time at the disposal of the organisers, it was of real educational value. The exhibition attracted a large number of women some of whom must have seen an educational display of the first of its kind.

EDUCATIONISTS' APATHY DEPLORED

Professor Seshadri regretted that the public of Delhi did not show sufficient interest in the Conference. There were the social distractions of Christmas and also the All-India Medical Conference held in Delhi at the same time. But the general apathy of the community towards educational matters particularly to programmes of increased efficiency was undoubtedly responsible for this. He recalled with pleasure the World Educational Conference at Denner on the Rockies which he had attended in 1931 where the entire resources of the city had been mobilised for making the Conference a success, all sections of the population express their hospitality and associating themselves with the Conference in one way or another, It was also depressing to find that the members of the staff in the various Delhi Colleges had taken very little part in the Conference. It was on the other hand the duty of the senior members of the profession to take some interest in teachers and work for the general efficiency of the entire profession. He had been a University professor all his life, but he was proud to call himself a teacher and associate himself entirely with all the grades in the profession.

PROFESSION OF TEACHING

Concluding he said that he and his co-workers had always tried to improve the lot of teachers in India. They sought to achieve this end, primarily by bringing teachers together and acquainting them with the latest educational knowledge and experience. They had steadily placed before them high ideals of personal conduct and professional efficiency and it was some satisfaction to them to find that they had not been working in vain. He had no hesitation in saying that the ability and welfare of the profession was one of the fundamental necessities for progress.

Alleged Breach Of Stamp Act

LYALLPUR, Jan. 6.

One Mohmmed Shafi has been served with a notice to show cause why he should not be prosecuted under the Stamp Act as he gave a receipt for Rs. 30 without affixing a revenue stamp over it.

The said receipt, it may be mentioned, was given by Mahmmed Shafi in part realisation of a debt and afterwards had to be produced in the Court of the local Sub-Judge in a civil suit. The Judge seeing that it was not duly stamped sent it to the Collector who has issued the above notice. —United Press.

To-day 3 Shows at 3, 6-15 & 10 p.m.

KRISHNA

To-day 3 Shows t 3, 6-15 & 10 p.m.

PRABHAT'S Colossal Epic Super Picture

Amrit Manthan

is now running in Bombay for the

2nd YEAR 1934-1935

and for the

4th MONTH

and for the 13th WEEK! WEEK 13th

'AMRIT MANTHAN' is the Best Picture of 1934-35 and

THE ONLY PICTURE for the FAMILY

Direction: WESTERN INDIA THEATRES, Limited.

ULTRA MODERN GIRLS ARE PICTURIZED in Victory Pictures' Social Picture

Nav Bharat

or JAVAN-MARD

The Lion-Hearted

A Picture showing *BOMBAY'S LIFE* and *BOMBAY'S SCENES*

Specially Selected for the *ID-Holidays!*

To-day and To-morrow 4 Shows at 2-30, 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

MINERVA

UNIQUE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Fostered by Late DESHABANDHU C. R. DAS.

OLD LIFE OFFICE of GREAT REPUTE offers exceptional privileges to its policy-holders.

LOW RATES OF PREMIUMS
DECENT BONUS
LIBERAL TERMS to Agents
Renewals hereditary

Please enquire of:—

Bombay Branch: 118, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.

Or

Head Office: 10, Canning Street, Calcutta.

Safely Rely on

AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

Build Up New Oriya Nation

B. Das' Appeal At Secondary Teachers' Conference

CUTTACK, (By Mail).

"Your supreme duty as educationists is to educate your wards so that they fit into the Society and live without feeling isolated and there should be no sense of inferiority or ignorance in them", said Mr. B. Das, M.L.A., in the course of his presidential address of the Eighth Session of the Bihar and Orissa Secondary School Teachers' Conference held at Cuttack on 2nd January.

Continuing he said:—

I find from the latest report of the Government on education that of the 187 High Schools, 672 M. E. Schools and 174 M. V. Schools in the province, only a very few belong to the Government and the rest are either aided or non-aided. I find 116 High Schools and 588 M. E. Schools are aided either by the Government or the local bodies. This shows the startling amount of co-operation you educationists have received and are receiving from the public at large towards development of secondary education in the province. Some of you present in this hall might have made the supreme sacrifice of contributing substantially towards education and devoting your lives to the spread of knowledge and culture, keeping in line with the true oriental tradition of giving education free or as near to it as can be possible in this materialistic age and in an age of centralised Government control over education.

REMOVAL OF ILLITERACY

To my conception primary education should aim at removal of illiteracy amongst the masses without divesting them from the realities of their ancestral pursuits and the primary education they receive, should keep them in touch with their vernacular texts of simple vernacular lores, be it Purans, Bhagabat, Ramayan or Mahabharat of the Hindus, Bible of Christians or the Koran of the Muslims. Somehow I find that the primary education as given in the province happens to be divested from the tradition and innate culture of these rural folks and leads often to unnatural desire for a little more of the secondary education with which you gentlemen are primarily concerned creating thereby discontent and adding to the unemployment amongst literate class in our urban area and causing grave economic depression in rural life.

CULTURAL OUTLOOK

Secondary education should aim at imparting such knowledge as would befit the recipients to start life and calling with a cultural outlook and confidence in oneself. Further it would prepare the recipient for higher university education to such of those who can afford it and those who have proved their aptitude for such higher education.

UNDER NEW REFORMS

Under the new Reforms Provincial Ministers will have power and greater scope to develop education on lines suited to the peculiar genius of the children of the soil. While the uniformity of standard within a province should be aimed at, any attempt to create any artificial uniformity all over India should be discouraged.

THE ORIYAN RACE

I cannot speak with any authority about the special aptitudes of the boys and girls in Bihar and Chotanagpur as I can of my own race. The Oriya race possesses a latent creative genius which manifests itself in arts and crafts, in sculpture, and in home and cottage industries. The Oriya has a practical bent of mind and he values the dignity of labour and even you will find him taking advantages of opportunities offered under modern industrial conditions in industrial towns like Calcutta or Rangoon and if he has not occupied higher rung of the ladder in such industrial pursuits, it is due to his limited opportunity and lack of training in school for such a life.

Our Government, preoccupied as they are in the political control of the administrative machinery of the country have had little time to evolve a system of education best suited to the genius of the people. The Government wanted clerks, school teachers and subordinate officials for their administration and the Indian schools and Colleges have supplied them in abundance and at the same time have created an appalling problem of unemployment amongst middle classes which will take us decades to solve. It is high time for you—experienced educationists as you are—to speak out boldly and plainly what are the needs of our youth and I may assure you such expression of views will receive the highest consideration from the public and the autonomous provincial Governments.

THE FUTURE OF YOUTH

I take this opportunity to address a few words to the educationists of Orissa, who are present here in such large number. I expect great deal from you in near future, for you and I will have to build up the new Oriya nation and we have to remember that the youths are the backbone of a rising nation. Your supreme duty as educationists is to educate your wards so that they fit into the society and life without feeling isolated and there should be no sense of inferiority or ignorance in them. Text books divested of national tradition are of no use to new Orissa and the Oriya nation, that you and I dream of and wish to see evolved, require national education and a curriculum that expands the mind that makes life's progress easy and tolerable, that makes the youth feel that he or she is a part of the Oriya nation and that he or she has some definite place and purpose in the order of society. The youth must feel that he or she has inherited the knowledge of the world civilisation and the world culture and the education he or she receives should open to him or her the portals of that great heritage.

BARODA'S SPLENDID RESPONSE

Donations To Gujerat Farmers' Relief Fund

BARODA, Jan. 5.

Mr. Manilal Kothari wires:—

"Baroda's response to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's appeal for Gujerat Farmers' Relief Fund is, indeed, encouraging.

First collections three months ago, amounted over Rs. 1,600. Later, Mr. Manilal Kothari, assisted by Mr. Maganbhai Shankerbhai, Chotalal Purani and prominent local workers, collected over Rs. 4,000. The principal donors are: Mr. Maganbhai Shankerbhai Patel Rs. 1,000; Mr. Abbas Tyabjee Rs. 500; Mr. Chhotabhai Bhailal Patel Rs. 500; Seth Pestonjee Faramjee Rs. 500.

"Other donations range from Rs. 250 to Rs. 100. Collection work continues.

Sardar Patel is addressing a public meeting to-morrow evening, after attending the Dabhoi Taluka Praja Parishad at Karvan which will be presided over by Mr. Maganbhai Shankerbhai Patel."—United Press.

THIEVES SET FIRE TO TEMPLE

Carry Away Three Idols Of Silver

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 6.

It is reported here that thieves broke into a jain temple at Gwalior and carried away three idols made of solid silver, weighing about four thousand tolas. They are then alleged to have set fire to the temple.—A.P.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER REPORT

POONA, Jan. 6.

The Western Disturbance passed away eastwards through Kashmir, after causing a few falls of rain or snow there and in the Punjab Hills. Northwest Baluchistan, Srinagar, and Dalhousie report a quarter inch each. Scattered light showers also occurred in North Madras coast The minimum temperature was below normal generally in North-east India.

Forecast.—Scattered light showers will occur in the United Provinces, Bihar, and Hill districts of Bengal. Assam, and in South-east Madras.—A.P.

PLIGHT OF BAGLAN & KALWAN RYOTS

Congress Inquiry Committee Completes Report

(From Our Correspondent.)

NASIK, Jan. 4.

The sub-committee appointed by the executive committee of the M.P.C.C. to inquire into the grievances of Baglan and Kalwan peasants has finished its work and is now at work on its report, which will shortly be submitted to the M.P.C.C.

It is reliably understood that Mr. R. G. Soman, the Congress M.L.C. and the well-known Congress leader of Satara is going to move a resolution in the ensuing session of the Bombay Legislative Council recommending to grant remission to the peasants of Baglan and Kalwan Talukas as according to the present Land Revenue Code only suspension can be granted to the peasants which will prove to be an additional difficulty for the peasants next year. But this technical difficulty can be overcome by a special resolution passed by the Legislative Council by taking into consideration the extraordinary economic condition from which the peasants of Baglan and Kalwan are suffering to-day.

Mr Govind Hari Deshpande, the Congress leader of the district and a prominent member of the aforesaid committee is going to Satara on or before the 15th inst. to discuss with Mr. Soman the condition of the peasants. He is expected to break his journey at Poona to meet the prominent members of the M.P.C.C. for the same purpose.

CULTIVATION OF SUGARCANE

Scheme Of Economic Enquiry Of Bihar Govt.

PATNA, (By Mail).

A scheme of economic enquiry into the cost of cultivation of sugarcane and crops grown in rotation with it, has been undertaken in the provinces, says a resolution of the Government of Bihar and Orissa, on the report of the Director of Agriculture for the year 1933-34.

The sugarcane research scheme, adds the resolution, received a set-back, owing to heavy deposits of sand caused by the earthquake on several of the plots at the main-station, near Muzaffarpur. Thanks to the immediate assistance given by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, most of the land has since been reclaimed; but the continuity of research has been broken and it will probably be necessary to begin over again, under the new conditions created by the earthquake.

A subsidiary research scheme has been sanctioned during the year at Patna, under South Bihar conditions at a total cost of Rs. 29,388.

The work of designing a power-driven sugarcane-crusher, started in 1931, was completed and the smaller type of mill designed last year, was further modified and perfected.—A.P.

"SISTERS, BROTHERS AND DOG"

Mrs. Naidu Humours Karachi Audience

KARACHI, (By Mail.)

Addressing a small crowd at the flag hoisting ceremony Mrs. Sarojini Naidu began "Sisters, brothers and dog" Explaining why she specially mentioned the dog sitting by her side, she said that Yudhistira had refused to enter Heaven without the faithful dog. Similarly the Congress will refuse the Heaven of Freedom without taking its despised and depressed classes.

Referring to the flag not easily going up she said that the flag was turning away from them because they had not been loyal to it and had not made the necessary sacrifice for it.—United Press.

Radio To Promote Rural Education

NEW DELHI (By Mail.)

A beginning is to be made this year in utilising the radio as a means of promoting village education and rural uplift in India. The Indian Village Welfare Association, of which Lord Halifax is president, has arranged with the Government of the North West Frontier Provinces to have the use of the Peshawar Wireless Station for an hour daily for broadcasting programme to fifteen selected villages within the Province.

The experiment is to be continued for the whole year under the direction of Colonel Noel, Director of Agriculture and allied departments of the Government, of the Northwest Frontier Province and, if it proves successful, it is understood that the Government of India will then afford facilities for the inauguration of this kind of work throughout India on a vastly extended scale.—A.P.

Steel Beams

AND Other SECTIONAL MATERIALS

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,

SOHRAB HOUSE, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Mighty ATOM

"Amco" means increased efficiency—longer life — reduced running cost.

Manufactured by THE GENERAL ACCUMULATORS MFG. CO., LTD.
Office: 27, New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone: 22582.
Factory: 367, Arthur Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone: 42184.
Telegrams: "CELLITE."

B.C.1

PROTECT Your BEAUTY from SUN, WIND, RAIN and DUST with

OATINE SNOW

EVERY DAY

Gently rubbed into the skin before powdering, it soothes, smooths and protects it, enables the powder to go on evenly and adhere firmly, and gives a delightful velvety smoothness unsurpassed by any other preparation.

OATINE CREAM massaged into the skin for a few minutes every night at bedtime cleanses the pores, nourishes and revitalises the tissues and builds up new beauty while you sleep.

Oatine Cream and Oatine Snow daily. These two comprise all that is necessary for developing preserving and maintaining beauty indefinitely

THE OATINE Co., Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.

Another Record!

The Bombay Mutual

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

Established 1871

More particulars from THE SECRETARY, 278, HORNBY ROAD

A REALLY FIRST CLASS LIFE OFFICE

Rates of EXCELLENT BONUSES Maintained

Rs. 26 ON LIFE POLICIES

Rs. 21 ON ENDOWMENT POLICIES PER THOUSAND PER ANNUM

NEW BUSINESS FOR 1934

PROPOSED EXCEEDS Rs. 1,85,00,000

PAID FOR EXCEEDS Rs. 1,55,00,000

BUSINESS DONE IN 1933 EXCEEDS Rs. 1,62,00,000

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD.

Head Office: NATIONAL INSURANCE BUILDING, 7, Council House Street, CALCUTTA.

New Business Completed during 1933

Rs. 1,67,13,162

Largest Company amongst purely INDIAN MANAGED Life Insurance Offices

Minimum Rates:	Maximum Benefits
CLAIMS PAID OVER	Rs. 1,15.00,000
LIFE FUND	Rs. 2,10,00,000
TOTAL POLICIES in force exceeds	Rs. 9,00,00,000

Bombay Branch: National Insurance Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

R. G. DAS & CO., Managers.

FIRE & ACCIDENT RISK covered by

NATIONAL FIRE & GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Bombay Representatives:—

M. P. GOKALDAS & CO., MULJI JETHA & CO., NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., Bombay Branch.

THE SOUTH INDIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

BRANCHES ALL OVER INDIA

A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN UNDER EFFICIENT INDIAN MANAGEMENT

ATTRACTIVE SCHEMES OF CHILDREN'S EDUCATIONAL AND MARRIAGE ENDOWMENTS

A GOOD EMPLOYER FOR ACTIVE AGENTS.

Bombay Branch: ISMAIL BUILDINGS, 381, Hornby Road.

Dr. B. N. DESAI, L. M. & S. (Vadifalia, SURAT)

Cures Radically in 15 minutes. HYDROCELE Without Operation

In Bombay every month from 1st to 6th IN SIRDAR GRIHA (HOTEL), CRAWFORD MARKET.

For Booklet of details and certs, send 3 annas stamps.

INSURE WITH WESTERN INDIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD., SATARA.

Total Business in force Rs. 2.00.00.000.

BONUS per thou. per year Whole Life Rs. 25 Edwt. Rs. 20 Liberal terms to Policy-holders & Salesmen. Please apply: MANAGER.

"AMAZING ATTITUDE" OF RAILWAY AUTHORITIES

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta On Dohad Labour Discontent

ASKS MR. GIRI TO MOVE ADJOURNMENT IN ASSEMBLY?

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, the President of the B.B. & C.I. Railway Employees' Union, has issued the following statement to the Press:—

The public of Bombay will have read the recent news from Dohad with some concern, but the statement of Mr. Marcell Fernandez, the Organising Secretary of the B.B. and C.I. Railway Employees' Union, about the happenings there must have filled them with anxiety. From what the Organising Secretary, Mr. Fernandez states after three days' personal observation gives one the impression of the Railway Colony of Freelandgunj at Dohad being in a state of siege; and of the workers residing within the Colony, intimidated by the amazing display of authority based on exaggerated and one-sided reports of the local Railway officials. The Labour discontent at Dohad is the result of refusing permission to a worker, named Balaram to join the funeral of a deceased comrade when Balaram was responsible for arranging the funeral of the deceased as will be seen from the facts hereinafter stated.

OVER WORKER'S FUNERAL.

On October 31, 1934, a worker died in the Railway Hospital at Freelandgunj, and the workers belonging to his community, about 200 in number, requested their respective Foremen for permission to attend the funeral and got it. Balaram, however, did not get the permission, although he was in charge of the funds for the payment of the cremation expenses.

As Balaram failed to put in his appearance, the other mourners arranged for the funeral. At midday, when the shops were closed for meals, and balaram ran to the cremation ground, he was assailed by a volley of protests from his fellow-mourners for what appeared to them to be a culpable neglect of duty which not only delayed the funeral, but also deprived the workers of the opportunity of attending the shops in the afternoon and, therefore, of earning their wages for half the day. Balaram explained the cause of the delay; the workers were so astonished at the conduct of the Foreman that some of them remained in charge of the cremation and the rest went in a body to protest to the Works Superintendent, against the conduct of the Foreman. They requested him to enquire into the action of the Foreman, and also urged that an assurance should be given that, in future, permission on such occasions would not be refused to a responsible person like Balaram. The Superintendent did not give any assurance, but said that he would enquire into the matter the next day.

ASSURANCE DEMANDED.

The next day, however, the workers found that there was no inclination on the part of the Superintendent to hold any enquiry into the incident of the previous day. The action of the Foreman on the previous day in refusing permission and of the Superintendent on the second day to allay the anxiety of the workers by giving an assurance in a matter of such importance, created a great resentment, and practically the whole body of the workers did not go to work on November 2.

On Nov. 3, they again approached the Superintendent and repeated their request but the Superintendent was not inclined to accede to it that day also.

On the 4th Nov. an assurance of some kind arrived from the Agent, calling the workers to resume work from the next working day, namely the 5th Nov., 4th being a Sunday.

During these three days, the Union leaders were successful in controlling nearly 1,500 workers, who were smarting under a serious grievance. Nothing untoward happened and as soon as the Agent's assurance arrived, work was resumed. This was a proof that the Union was really trusted by the workers. The Superintendent and the several Foremen white men though many of them were, could not persuade the workers while a few dark wage-slaves were successful in doing so. An exaggerated version of what had happened at Dohad seems to have been sent to the Agent of the Railway at Bombay; the promised enquiry was duly instituted; but the workers were not allowed to participate through their Union nor were they given the right to cross examine the version of the officials' witnesses.

LEADERS DISCHARGED.

I have nothing to say about the personnel of the enquiry committee, but the workers must be excused if they cannot place confidence in a committee, consisting wholly of officials, whose natural bias would be in favour of the authority and prestige of their fellow officials and who had not before them the case of the workers presented through their duly constituted representatives. On the one-sided version, placed by the officials before the officials in favour of the officials, five of the leaders of the workers at Dohad were served with chargesheets calling upon them to show cause why they remained absent on the second and the third November last, and without hearing them in support of their explanation, these leaders were discharged within five days.

With the knowledge of the blunder after blunder they have committed, the Railway authorities were afraid that the workers would be provoked to the expression of great resentment. As a matter of fact, the workmen were fully controlled by their leaders. Not a flower-pot at the Freelandgunj Colony during a period of practically two months and six weeks, was broken.

The whole matter has been distorted in such a way as to make it appear that there had been on the part of the workers a conspiracy to compulsorily stop the work. In order to prevent any such action by the workers, it was necessary to take the necessary precautions. Under this ostensible pretence the police and the Magistracy were requisitioned and drastic orders were served virtually preventing the holding of meetings and carrying of lathis, etc., to create an impression of the necessity of preventing of what otherwise would have turned to a great crisis. I don't want to go into the further details of the grave situation at Dohad and the plight of the workers there, as the same has been done by Mr. Marcel Fernandez, the Organising Secretary of the Union.

LEGISLATURES MUST BE MOVED.

However, I would add that Mr. V.V. Giri, M.L.A., General Secretary of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, will be requested to move for the adjournment of the House, when the Legislative Assembly meets next shortly, to draw the attention of the Government to the methods of the Railway authorities.

Mr. R.R. Bakhale, M.L.C., also will be requested to move for a similar adjournment in the Bombay Legislative Council.—United Press.

Education Week In Surat And Broach Dists.

(From A Correspondent)

SURAT, Jan. 5.

Under the auspices of the Sarvajanik Education Society's Teachers' Training Class an Education Week was organized from 27th ulto to 2nd instant. Nearly 150 teachers from the Secondary schools in the Surat and Broach Districts participated.

Rao Saheb B. J. G. Shastri, M.A., S.T.C.D., Educational Inspector, Northern Division, opened the Week by addressing a representative gathering of nearly 200 teachers on 27th ulto. in the T. and T. V. Sarvajanik High School.

The programme of the Week mainly consisted of lessons and lectures. The lessons were given to the classes of the T. and T. V. Sarvajanik High School, from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. on every day during the Week. Twenty eight Demonstration lessons were given in every subject.

In the evening lectures and discussions on topics of general educational interest were arranged in the N. G. Jhaveri Jain High School.

OUT TO SECURE SPECIMEN OF RHINOCEROS

Expedition To Go To Burma & Malaya To Make Special Efforts

MADRAS, Jan. 4.

Mr. Randolph C. Morris, the Beligirirangans planter and naturalist, has left for Burma, where he will join the Verney-Hopwood Expedition, which is setting forth on a search for small mammals, birds, insects, etc., for the British Museum and the American Museum of Natural History.

The Expedition is to proceed to the Naga Hills and the Chindwin District and will go later to Malaya and make a special effort to secure a specimen of the Rhinoceros Sondaicus, an almost extinct species.

BECOMING RARER

There are three types of Rhinoceros in the East: the great Indian Rhinoceros, the Sumatran Rhinoceros and Rhinoceros Sondaicus. The latter is becoming rarer every year and it is feared that total extinction of the species is imminent.

Hoofmarks of a different species to the common one have been found in the Schwedaung Game Sanctuary and the Expedition hopes that these may prove to be those of the Rhinoceros Sondaicus.

While in Burma specimens of the Tsine, or Banting, will be taken in the Chindwin district, this animal resembles the Gaur, which is found on South Indian hills, but is much smaller and has not got white "socks".—United Press.

MUNICIPAL SECRETARY & MEMBER ASSAULTED

Sensation In Broach

(From Our Correspondent).

BROACH, Jan. 3.

Fruit and vegetable hawkers are in the habit of occupying open-spaces in the vegetable markets for selling fruits and vegetables. Municipal laws were thus violated. The President of the Municipality, Sjt. Dinkerrao W. Desai, instructed the Municipal officers to look to the observance of the above rules. On Tuesday last, Mr. Shapurji J. Doctor, the Municipal Secretary, in the act of performing his duties was assaulted by one hawker. When the Secretary was returning, it is alleged, the hawker assaulted him with a fish-knife. The assailant gave two severe blows on the face of the Municipal Secretary, the weapon striking him on the frontal bone and the cheek. The event caused a sensation and panic-stricken fisherwomen left the fish market in terror. The President immediately went to the spot and managed to remove Mr. Shapurji to the Hospital. His wounds are stitched and he is progressing well.

MUNICIPAL COUNCILLOR ASSAULTED.

The next day, that is on last Wednesday night Mr. Isap Ahmed Bagus, the youngest Muslim Municipal Councillor was assaulted at about 9 p.m. The scene of the assault being Fatatalav Road. These successive events of assaults have created a sensation and the public is anxious about their safety.

Ajanta SOAP

BEAUTY—A NATURE'S GIFT BUT MEN'S OWN CHOICE.

It is indeed men's own choice. For there is a latent beauty in every face which needs only cultivation. God did not give beauty to every one but he gave the next best thing—the power to cultivate beauty.

AJANTA soap will give distinction to your taste and mark delicacy of your judgment.

Hundred per cent. SWADESHI.

NATIONAL SOAP & CHEMICAL WORKS, LTD. CALCUTTA.

Sole Agents:—

B. P. VORA and CO., 126, Princess Street, BOMBAY, 2.

GARBA PARTY AT MATHERAN

(From A Correspondent.)

MATHERAN, (By Mail.)

On Saturday last, an entertainment was provided for the visitors to Matheran by Mr. Laljee Damoder, the Proprietor of the Paradise Hindu Hotel, by organizing a Garba Party. Nearly 300 persons attended this interesting function, consisting of ladies and gentlemen, of whom many were residents of the Paradise Hotel itself. The rest included a large number of both Hindu and Parsi ladies and gentlemen visiting the Hill.

Some of the more prominent ladies who took an active part in the Garba were:

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, Mrs. Lalitaben Purshotamdas Hurkisondas, Mrs. Kusumben Munshi, Mrs. Kamalaben Doshi, Mrs. Ramavatiben B. Nanavati, Mrs. Kankuben S. Marwadi, Mrs. Kusumben C. Modi, Mrs. Ratanben Khandwalla, Mrs. Monziben Ved, Mrs. Kamalaben Trivedi, Mrs. Dahiben Thaker, Mrs. Hemalataben Khandwalla, Mrs. Indumatiben Khandwalla, Mrs. Manoramabai Chaudhari, Mrs. Sharadaben, Mrs. Subhadraben, Mrs. Lalitaben Khandwalla, Mrs. Kantaben Vakil, and others.

The performance of every one of the ladies who participated in the function was impressive.

Mr. Athavale, a Bombay Musician added to the liveliness of the function by his fine performance on the harmonium during the Garba.

The function came to a close after the singing of "Vande Mataram."

ANNUAL READING

One year Monthly details, Rs. 2. Weekly details, 1 year Rs. 10. Correct answers for 5 questions Re. 1. V. P. As. 4. Send copy of Horoscope or time and date of birth or of writing letter and approximate age. HANUMAN JOTHISHA OFFICE, Tiruttani, S. India.

How shall I make my skin new?

Such is the question that all those unfortunate people ask themselves who suffer from those tenacious skin diseases which are as disgusting as they are exhausting. But all those who have had recourse to *Richelet's Blood Purifier* will give them an answer. They will tell them that this wonderful corrector of blood circulation is at the same time an astounding restorer of the skin, which, it cleanses down in its deeper layers. *Richelet's Blood Purifier* rids the blood from accumulated poisons, sets free the vital activity of the white globules, stimulates the energy of the skin tissues and creates a new skin, clean and without any blemishes whatever. Its extraordinary power makes it the typical treatment of all the manifestations of arthritism: gout, rheumatism, arterio-sclerosis, varicose veins, neuralgia. It triumphs in the most desperate cases by applying its all-powerful action to the source of life. RICHELET Laboratories, 6, rue de Belfort, BAYONNE (B.-P.) France. To be had everywhere, or from the sole agents: RICHELET Agency P. O. Box 657 - Bombay.

An Insurance against Nervous and Physical Debility and An Assurance of Healthiness

THE ATANK NIGRAH PILLS Rupee one per tin of (32 pills).

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY Jamnagar, Kathiawar,

Bombay Office:— KALBADEVI ROAD.

30 Krishna Pens OFFERED FREE AS PRIZES FOR PARTICULARS APPLY LAHORE STATIONERY MART ANARKALI LAHORE

CHETTIYARS RESENT "INSINUATIONS" IN J. P. C. REPORT

Mobilise To Protect Their Interests In Burma Under Madras Mayor's Lead

KARAIKUDI, (By Mail.)

Nattukottai Chettiyars representing all Nagarthar villages assembled in large numbers at Kovilur Madalayam near Karaikudi on Tuesday night to concert measures for the protection of interests of Chettiyars in Burma. Mr. A. L. A. R. Somanathan Chettiyar of Devacottai Zamindar family presided.

Kumararaja, Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad, Mayor of Madras, moving the first resolution enumerated the services rendered by the community for the agricultural, economic and industrial advancement of Burma and was surprised that there was no provision for safeguarding the interests of chettiyars who had carried on business there for over a century. He stressed the necessity for continued agitation for getting their grievances redressed. He protested vehemently against the deprecatory language found in paragraph 473 of the Joint Select Committee report. The resolution was carried unanimously.

The second resolution requested the Government to provide for adequate representation of Nagarthar community in the Senate and House of Representatives in Burma and also to provide in the constitution of Burma safeguards to protect the Nagarthars interests. The resolution was carried unanimously.

FOR FREE ENTRY

The third resolution protested against power being given to Burman legislatures to pass legislation regarding the entry of Indians into Burma and urged the necessity for free entry and opined that the safeguards by way of previous assent of the Governor of Burma for such measures as in-effective.

The fourth resolution protested against the 'insinuations' contained in Paragraph 473 of the Joint Committee report and pointed out that the Chettiar bankers were not at all desirous of owning lands in Burma and that the lands in Burma were taken over by them as a concession to and at the request of the debtors.

DEPUTATION TO VICEROY?

The last resolution urged the necessity for sending a deputation to His Excellency the Viceroy and His Excellency the Governor of Madras and formed a strong committee with Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar of Chettinad as President and Rao Bahadur Arunachalam Chettiar as Secretary to carry on work for the protection of chettiar's interests. —A. P.

Agrarian Grievances, At Root Of Present Unrest

Kapurthala Zamindars Urge Durbar To Appoint Committee Of Enquiry

JULLUNDUR, Jan. 4.

A meeting of the General Council of the Central Zemindars' League, Kapurthala State, was held here yesterday and the following resolutions were adopted after the election of the Executive Council:—

In view of the extreme poverty of the agriculturist masses the League most respectfully requests His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala (a) to reduce the land revenue rates to the level of those prevalent in the adjoining British territory to achieve which a cut of 50 per cent. needs to be effected in the present rate and (b) to abolish with effect from the forthcoming instalment the Begar cess styled as Haqul Khidmat.

"RELEASE POLITICALS"

This meeting of the League respectfully demands (1) the early introduction of a Legislature vested with full powers of legislation over the whole field, civil and criminal, and of control over the Public Purse and administrative control over all Departments save the Military and Household Departments and Relations with Paramount Power, (2) the immediate unconditional release of Ch. Abdul Aziz and other political prisoners, (3) (a) the lightening of vehicular, local rate and other taxes, (b) the lifting of the ban on political meetings throughout the State which, besides being quite unjustified, is highly repressive in its nature and scope and is calculated to kill all constitutional activity and land the people in utter despair.

AGRARIAN GRIEVANCES

The League urges upon the Durbar to appoint a Committee of Enquiry whose personnal might inspire popular confidence in order to enquire into the agrarian grievances which are at the root of the precent unrest and discontent and suggest ways and means to ameliorate the economic condition of the poor agriculturists.

The League demands (a) the immediate declaration of fundamental rights of citizenship i.e., freedom of speech, association, press, library, of conscience and free profession and pursuance of faith should be guaranteed by declaration and legislative enactment to that effect and further no person shall be deprived of personal liberty except by an open trial and judgment of law (b) the separation of executive and judicial function of Administration so as to ensure the proper working of the executive and impartial administration of justice.

REFORMS FOR MASSES

The League congratulates the Hon'ble Col. Wilberforce Bell on his appointment as A.G.G., Punjab States, and thanks him for his speech at Kapurthala on the occasion of the Dinner held in his honour at the Palace, foreshadowing the introduction of the announced constitutional reforms and other beneficial measures for the masses.

The League considers the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report to be quite unacceptable to the people of the States, for besides falling far short of the National Demand it fails to make a provision for the representation of the States in the Federal Legislature.—United Press.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

General Demand For Gold

GOLD.

We have received the following weekly Bullion Report from Messrs Samuel Montagu and Co., dated London, December 19:—

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £192,182,804 on the 12th instant, showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.

On the 17th instant, the Bank announced the purchase of £33,814 in bar gold.

In the open market about £1,200,000 of bar gold was offered during the week. The demand tended to be more general and in the price quoted to-day a premium over dollar parity was again established.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 10th instant to mid-day on the 17th instant:—

IMPORTS.

Netherlands	£ 72,816
France	51,781
Belgium	5,100
British South Africa	1,793,054
British West Africa	117,900
British India	1,081,252
Australia	128,149
U. S. A.	7,303
Peru	49,461
Argentine Republic	10,556
Venezuela	19,004
British Guiana	3,059
Other countries	20,830
Total	£ 3,365,987

EXPORTS.

France	£ 17,388
Belgium	36,526
Switzerland	3,609
U. S. A.	1,005,574
Venezuela	57,000
Austria	2,800
Other countries	692
Total	£ 1,123,683

Shipments of gold from Bombay last week were on a large scale, exports amounting to about £1,828,000. The s.s. "Carthage" has £1,768,000, of which £1,692,000 is consigned to London and £76,000 to New York. The s.s. "President Garfield" carries £60,000 consigned to New York.

The following are the details of United Kingdom imports and exports of gold for the month of November 1934:—

IMPORTS.

British West Africa	£ 317,430
Union of South Africa	2,655,809
Southern Rhodesia	481,387
British India	3,427,794
British Malaya	31,457
Hongkong	204,523
Australia	537,502
New Zealand	279,552
Canada	338,246
British West India Islands and British Guiana	21,031
Germany	30,407
Netherlands	135,494
Belgium	70,484
France	5,624,196
Switzerland	171,980
U. S. A.	60,843
Mexico	235,052
Venezuela	68,063
Central and South America (Foreign)	
Argentine Republic	31,927
Other countries	99,812
Total	£ 14,823,092

EXPORTS.

Netherlands	£ 208,529
Belgium	763,071
France	163,317
Switzerland	11,833
U. S. A.	3,258,568
Central and South America (Foreign)	618,072
Other countries	1,396
Total	£ 5,024,786

SILVER.

The first half of the week under review was very steady, prices remaining unchanged at 24.7/16d for cash and 24.9/16d for two months' delivery for the three consecutive days. A weaker tendency developed rather suddenly following a sharp decline in the Shanghai exchange; this was said to be due to operations by speculators owing to rumours of impending announcements regarding China's currency, possibly involving the devaluation of the dollar. Although official denials of such intention were soon forthcoming, there was some nervousness among bulls, the Indian bazaars being affected in particular. Consequently, the market had to deal with a considerable amount of speculative re-selling, which caused the fall in prices.

There has been some speculative support at the decline, but the chief demand was from America, for which quarter considerable purchases were made in the afternoons.

The market shows some uncertainty at the moment, but it is considered that the set-back may prove to be temporary.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 10th instant to mid-day on the 17th instant:—

IMPORTS.

Soviet Union (Russia)	£ 54,916
Belgium	7,334
France	6,865
Syria	8,447
Iraq	13,860
China	273,149
Japan	44,838
Peru	9284
Aden and Dependencies	3,992
British India	9,453
Hongkong	44,950
Australia	15,995
New Zealand	7,440
British West Africa	4,451
Other countries	4,704
Total	£ 509,703

EXPORTS.

France	£ 46,034
Italy	13,144
Denmark	1,725
Bombay—via other ports	58,385
Other countries	1,621
Total	£ 121,469

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 13th instant to the 19th instant was dollars 4.95-1/8 and the lowest dollars 4.93-3/4.

The stocks in Shanghai on the 15th instant consisted of about 27,000,000 ounces in sycee, 256,000,000 dollars and 40,000,000 ounces in bar silver, as compared with about 28,800,000 ounces in 264,000,000 dollars and 39,400,000 ounces in bar silver on the 8th instant.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

London, Jan. 3.

	This Week.
Total Bullion	£192,800,000
Public Deposits	£ 9,900,000
(A) Other Deposits	£154,200,000
Govt. Securities	£ 89,300,000
(B) Other Securities	£ 34,800,000
Notes and Coins	£ 59,000,000
Notes in Circulation	£394,700,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	35.37 p.c.
(A) Other Deposits including Bankers	£117,300,000
(B) Other Securities including Discount and Advances	£ 24,200,000

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

Activities Reviewed At Allahabad Session

The Annual Meeting of the Numismatic Society of India was held at Allahabad during the Christmas holidays. Mr. Pannalal, the President of the Society was in the Chair.

Mr. K. P. Jayaswal was appointed President for the next year and Prof. S. H. Hodiwala was entrusted with the work of editing the journal. Rai Bahadur Priyag Dayal of Lucknow Museum will work as Secretary and Mr. G. V. Acharya of Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, continues to work as Assistant Secretary and Librarian of the famous Taylor Library, which is located in the museum. Mr. B. M. Vyas of Allahabad Municipality will work as Treasurer.

NEXT SESSION AT MYSORE

It was decided that the next meeting be held at Mysore along with the Session of the Oriental Conference.

On the second day of the Session, several papers and notes on unpublished coins were read and the President delivered his address reviewing the activities of the Society.

In the evenings the members visited several ancient sites round about Allahabad such as Bhita, Pabhosa and Kausambi. The members were invited to Shringverpur by the Ruler of the place and the famous site where Rama crossed the Ganges at the time of his exile was shown to the members.

Mr. K. N. Dikshit of the Archaeological Department delivered on the first day a lantern lecture on the Excavations at Mohenjo-Daro and on the second day Mr. K. P. Jayaswal of Patna discussed his theories and proposed assignments of Mauryan Coins.

WE SERVE WHILE WE GROW

FOR WE EXCEL IN OFFERING ALL THAT IS LATEST AND BEST IN LIFE ASSURANCE.

PLANS TO SUIT ONE AND ALL
EXCEPTIONAL POLICY BENEFITS
REASONABLY LOWEST
PREMIUMS

And The Silken Tie Of Our Live-And-Let-Live Agency Contracts Links Our Field men To What They Take Delight In Calling

"MY COMPANY"

EQUITY INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Head Office: LUCKNOW

J. K. BACHASPATI, Secretary.

BOMBAY BRANCH: 162, Hornby Road, Fort.

REEL OFF THE MILES WITH EASE...

YEAR AFTER YEAR

Not for one season only, but for year after year will the Raleigh retain its smart appearance and give you trouble-free cycling. It is built to last, by expert engineers who are themselves successful cyclists. The addition of a new improved type of front hub barrel still further increases the unassailable pre-eminence of the Raleigh over all competitors.

The Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Bombay & Poona and of all good dealers.

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

DEAN OF LIVERPOOL CLEARED OF CHARGE

Commission Decides There Is No Case Against Dr. Dwelly

LONDON, (By Mail.)

An Ecclesiastical Commission of Inquiry, which sat in Liverpool to hear a charge against the Dean of Liverpool (Dr. F. W. Dwelly) of "causing grave scandal" by refusing to execute the Bishop's mandate to install archdeacons, announced that they would report that there was no prima facie case for instituting further proceedings.

Members of the public clapped vigorously when the decision was announced.

The installation from which the charge arose was of the Archdeacons of Liverpool and Warrington at a service in Liverpool Cathedral on Sept. 27.

DOUBLE SERVICE.

Judge Dowdall, K.C., Chancellor of the Diocese presided over the Commission, which consisted of four clergymen nominated by the Bishop.

Mr. Hugh Gamon, who appeared for the archdeacons, emphasised that although the complaint was made by the archdeacons, it was a complaint which touched the Bishop of Liverpool more than themselves.

Saying that the service was not only to be an installation service but a farewell service by the Bishop to his clergy before he left for Australia, Mr. Gamon added that one of the archdeacons had considered that a studied insult was intended to the Bishop.

BISHOP ACTION.

After a meeting with Dr. David (the Bishop) the Dean refused to install the archdeacons, and the Bishop performed the installation himself.

Mr. H. Bevir Vaisey, K.C., representing the Dean, argued that no special mandate had been addressed to the Dean and Chapter.

The mandates, which were received by the Dean only ten minutes before the service was due to begin, were not addressed to the Dean and Chapter but to "The Very Rev. Dean and Canon of our Cathedral."

After legal arguments the members of the Commission retired to consider the submission made by Mr. Vaisey.

When they returner the Chancellor said he had advised his colleagues on a matter of law, that the mandate of the Dean and Chapter were not served in proper time.

QUEER STREET NAMES

Paris claims to have more queerly-named streets than any other city in the world.

They include "Ash Trays Street," "The Street of the Bad Boys," "Fishing Cat Street," "Son-in-Law," "Hot Cat," "Lovely Leaves," "Big Bottle," and "Little Mugs."

MASS AWAKENING

Kamaladevi On Socialists' Immediate Programme

KARACHI, (By Mail).

"The immediate programme of the socialists is the organising of all anti-imperialistic forces into a solid bloc; and to achieve this, the party at present is organising peasant and labour unions. Their movement will alone bring about independence for India".

This was the optimistic note struck by Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhaya in an interview to the "United Press".

Continuing she observed: "There cannot be a more dynamic programme than a mass awakening programme for the most dynamic force in any country lies in the masses. The party has everywhere settled down to solid constructive work. The programme of organising labour and peasantry is going apace. The Purna Swaraj and establishment of a socialist state where the power from the classes will be transferred to the masses are our aims".—United Press.

CHATRAPATI HARIJAN BOARDING HOUSE

Mrs. David's Gift To Students

(From A Correspondent).

NASIK, Jan. 5.

Yesterday evening Mr. and Mrs. I. David visited the Chatrapati Harijan Boarding House situated on Gangapur Road. They were received by Mr. P. H Gadre. Among those present were Dada Gadre, Mr. L. R. Tairsee and others. They went round the institution. Instead of cash donation Mrs. David presented to each boarder—and they are 29 in all,—one "satrangi" and warm rug, gifts very useful when the temperature here is round about 50 degrees and likely to be much appreciated; as perhaps the poor students now have the warmest covering they ever had.

BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

The Profit of the Bank of India Limited for the year ended 31st December 1934 including the sum of Rs. 4,32,014 brought forward amounts to Rs. 21,96,674.

Provision for Income Tax and Super Tax for the current year will absorb Rs. 2,00,000.

The payment of an ad-interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum made on 30th June 1934 absorbed Rs. 5,00,000.

The balance now available for distribution is Rs. 14,96,674.

The Directors propose to pay a final dividend for the half year ended 31st December 1934 at the rate of 10 per cent per annum free of Income Tax which will absorb Rs. 5,00,000.

To place to the Bank's Property Account Rs. 1,50,000.

To place to the Bank's Reserve Fund Rs. 2,50,000 and To carry forward the balance subject to the payment of a Bonus to the Staff.

Man is the master of his fate—IF HE HAS HEALTH! Hard knocks fall lightly, worry takes wings, if there's strength to meet life vigorously.

"ENERVIN" Tonic wine has been scientifically blended with nourishing food and Tonic Properties to remedy all nerve complaints. Taken regularly "ENERVIN" will restore the wasted health and strength caused by the most trying and enervating day. So start to-day and

Keep healthy by taking

ENERVIN
TONIC WINE

"It MUST do you good"

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL PRINCIPAL STORES.

Enervin Agency:—Box No. 888 G. P. O. BOMBAY.

BOMBAY COTTON TELLS STORY OF OPTIONS

U. S. Position As Solid As Rock

CONTROLLED EXPANSION FOR NEW AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Messrs. Langley & Co., in their weekly review, state that the old crop position in America looks as solid as rock, and there is no chance of any decline. Bombay Market has its own story of options. These Teji-Mandi options are responsible for the present situation, and the export demand has ceased.

Middling American cotton of 15/16" staple was sold in Bombay last week.

That, in our opinion, is the focus point from which to start thinking of 1935, typifying, as it does, the vast change in the outlook which has taken place since Mr. W. L. Clayton in the November issue of his Firm's always interesting publication "Acco Press" argued that the South's cotton industry was threatened with destruction because American cotton was not selling in the world's spinning centres for the simple reason that the world could buy cheaper elsewhere.

STATEMENT OF FACTS.

At the time that article was written it was a true statement of fact. And, to get a correct outlook for 1935 it is necessary to trace the developments which took place in relationship of Indian to American cotton during the last three months of 1934.

On October 1st the straddle difference between New York May and Broach April-May was Rs. 77 (approximately 366 N. Y. points). During October American markets felt in full "the menace of outsiders". Domestic consumption dwindled and exports fell to little more than half those of the same period in 1933.

On November 1st the spot price in New York was at its low point (12.25). A further decline was prevented only by the 12 cents loan.

But abroad things were happening.

STRADDLE SITUATION.

The Indian—New York straddle had narrowed to Rs. 64 (approximately 303 N. Y. points). And from that date spot cotton in New York began a steady rise which took it on the last day of 1934 to 12.85. The Indian straddle by that time had narrowed to Rs. 43 (approximately 203 N. Y. points). And American cotton of a staple length which is grown in India was sold C. I. F. to this country.

In India there is an import duty on foreign cotton of Rs. 25 a candy.

Europe does not grow cotton. Neither does Japan. In neither of those consuming centres is there an import duty.

Therefore, how much more emphasised is the fact that spinners concerned will buy Americans and not Indians for those yarns in which the qualities overlap.

So far they have not bought Americans beyond the point of sheer necessity. They jibbed at the affrontery of Mr. Roosevelt's "take it or leave it" policy.

But it looks as if Mr. Roosevelt is winning.

They are short and they have got to buy.

The old crop position in America looks, to our mind, as solid as a rock. We see no chance of any decline which matters.

But what of new crop?

OFFICIAL POLICY.

The official policy is one of "controlled expansion." The Administration realises at least in part that to subsidise American farmers "not" to produce cotton is, to use Mr. Clayton's expression, to hold "a huge umbrella over the rest of cotton producing world."

An increase is to be permitted in the acreage for 1935—6. And it is childish to allow of an increased acreage and not to increase the Bankhead quota of tax-free cotton to some figure which at the moment looks like 12 millions.

And what of the loan price for next year?

An official hint was dropped that it might be "sealed down", Will it be 11 cents—as it looks now—or will Mr. Roosevelt's victory in compelling spinners to buy this year at his price cause an advance which will justify a continuance of 12 cents as a loan basis.

The U. S. Government have recently been selling both old crop and Octobers. The logical conclusion from that is that they have in mind a lower loan basis. But Governments sometimes do funny things.

For ouselves we have no very strong opinion about it. But we do think there is at least a chance that the necessity to buy American cotton will cause a steadiness which will eventually make the continuance of a 12 cents basis look much more like a practicable proposition than it does at the moment.

STORY OF OPTIONS.

The Bombay story is a story of options. The present option position is bigger than any the market has carried for some years. Tremendous lines of call options have been applied and the sellers of these options had perforce to buy in the forward market. With crop movement slow, sellers were scarce and the only way in which the demand for contracts could be met was by a rise in prices.

At the present moment the Bombay market is almost completely divorced from the realities of the cotton trade. It is entirely an option market. Whether or not a futures market should be maintained for the benefit of traders or speculators is a matter of opinion. But at least the present movement has raised the price level for the cotton grower in this country.

There is still a difference of opinion as to the size of the crop but it will be the first time in cotton history if most of the alarmist reports now circulating are not exaggerated.

Meanwhile, export demand has ceased. When Japan opens after the new year holidays it will be possible to judge more accurately whether the present price has really stopped business. But we cannot think other than that a rise of Rs. 40 in this market compared to half a cent in New York will cause a considerable swing away from our cotton.

Sales here against purchases in American markets should eventually show a profit.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Jan. 4.

Our Sugar Market ruled steady throughout the week under review and the prices fluctuated within very narrow limits of about 1|2 to 1 Anna per cwt. Important sales effected for outports consisted of 900 tons January Shipment at Rs. 3|9 C. I. F. Bedi Bunder and of about 300 tons s.s. "Nirvana" at Rs. 3|9|9 C. I. F. Marmagoa. No business in Deshi Sugar is worth reportable during the week under review.

It is reported that Java sold about 22,500 tons at F. 3.05 for West Coast India and at the close raised the price-limits to F. 3.10. Stocks in Java on January 1st, are estimated at about 2,100,000 tons.

Arrivals:—There was no arrival during the week. S. S. "Tenfield," s.s. "Sumatra," s.s. "Fusijama" and s.s. "Nawab" are the next arrivals.

Offtake and Stocks:—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 15,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 40,000 bags.

Receipts of Deshi Sugar:—Receipts of Deshi Sugar through railways, estimated at about 7,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready, Rs. 13-4 per cwt.
Transhipment, Rs. 3-12 per cwt. F. B. H.
S.S. "Tenfield, Rs. 3-10 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment, December, Rs. 3-9 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment, January, Rs. 3-8-6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment, Feb.-March, Rs. 3-8 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment, April-May, Rs. 3-8-6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment, June-July, Rs. 3-9-3 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment, Aug.-Spt., Rs. 3-11 per cwt. F. B. H.

Britania Sugar:—
Ready, Rs. 15 per cwt.

British Refined Sugar:—
Ready, Rs. 13-2 per cwt.

Swadeshi Sugar:—
Kesar Sugar Factory, Rs. 13-10 per cwt.
Sarya Sugar Works, Rs. 13-4 per cwt.
Partabpur Mill, Rs. 13-2 per cwt.
Cawnpori Gutala Mill, Rs. 20-8 per 6 mnds.

Tone:—Steady.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, January 4.

Messrs Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	36 0 0
Bengal Iron 7 1|2 p.c. Preference	0 14 6
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock	103 10 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0 9 6
Cables and Wireless 7 1|2 p.c. Ord A Stock	19 5 0
Calcutta Electric Sup Copn. Ord.	3 3 3
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	1 10 9
Cawnpore Electric Sup. Ord.	2 4 0
Delhi Electric Sup. Ord.	3 2 6
Foreign Rly. Inv. Trust 5 p.c. Prf. Stk.	32 0 0
Genl. and Coml. Invest. Trust Defd. Stk.	71 0 0
East India Distilleries and S. F. Ord.	1 6 6
Eastern Bank Ltd.	6 19 0
Great Western Rly. Ord. Stock	51 10 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	138 10 0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	2 7 0
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0 2 9
Indian Iron and Steel 7 1|2 p.c. Debs.	105 0 0
Rangoon Electric Tram. and S. Ord.	2 1 0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1|2 p.c. Deb.	94 0 0

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, as on the 28th December, 1934:—

LIABILITIES

	Rs.
Subscribed capital	11,25,00,000
Capital paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,27,50,000
Public deposits	6,48,68,900
Other deposits	73,80,69,000
Sundries	1,95,34,000
Total Rupees	93,14,71,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government securities	41,17,19,000
Other authorised securities under the Act	—
Ways and means advances to the Government of India	5,00,00,000
Loans	5,47,62,000
Cash credits	14,97,46,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	2,49,64,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	34,40,000
Dead stock	2,49,15,000
Sundries	1,27 73,000
Balances with other banks	4,00,000
Total	73,27,19,000
Cash	19,37,52,000
Total Rupees	93,14,71,000

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London	£ 756,700
Advances and investments in London	£ 1,521,000
Cash and balances at other banks in London	£ 34,000

Percentage 24.16.
Bank Rate 3 1|2 p.c.

MEMORANDUM

LIABILITIES.

Public deposits Rs. 31,50,000 decrease.
Other deposits Rs. 9,89,000 increase.

ASSETS.

Bank's investments Rs. 1,02,35,000 decrease.
Loans Rs. 1,83,69,000 increase.
Cash credits Rs. 57,27,000 increase.
Bills discounted and purchased Rs. 4,14,000 decrease.
Cash Rs. 2,97,69,000 decrease.
Ways and means advances to the Government of India Rs. 1,00,00,000 increase.

Percentage 24.16

American Cotton Market

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan. 5.

December	—
January	—
March	12.56
May	12.64
July	12.67
October	12.56
Middling spot	12.75

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Jan. 5.

December	—
January	12.42
March	12.59
May	12.67
Middling spot	12.79

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

Days' receipts at all U.S. ports 9,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain nil.
Day's exports to the Continent 6,000 bales.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Jan. 5.

F.G.F. Sakellaridis,—	
November 1934	—
December 1934	—
January 1935	8.66
March 1935	8.65
May 1935	8.66
July 1935	8.68
October 1935	8.64
F.G.F. Spot	9.02

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Jan. 5.

BROACH—	
Fully good (good staple)	5.85
Fine (good staple)	6.00
Superfine (good staple)	6.15
C.P. OOMRA—	
Good (No. 1 staple)	5.68
Fine (No. 1 staple)	5.83
Choice (No. 1 staple)	5.98
BENGAL—	
Good	3.75
Fine	3.85
Superfine	3.95
SCINDE—	
Good	3.85
Fine	3.95
Superfine	4.05

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, Jan. 5.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25—
C & F Calcutta per cwt 5/6-3/4 Jan/Feb nominal.
C & F Bombay per cwt 5/3-3/4 Jan/Feb sellers.
C & F Karachi per cwt 5/3-3/4 Jan/Feb sellers.

NEW YORK COFEE MARKET

New York Jan. 5.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10-3/8.

LONDON RUBBER

London, Jan. 5.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb.: unchanged.

LONDON SILVER

London, Jan. 5.

Market—Small busineses.
Spot 24-11/16.
Forward 24-13/16.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Jan. 5.

Bank Bills—
3 months market rate 0-3/8 per cent to 0-7/16 per cent.
6 months market rate 0-1/2 per cent to 0-1/2 per cent
Fine Trade Bills—
3 months market rate 2 per cent.
6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.
Interest day to day loan 0-1/4 per cent to 0-1/2 per cent.
Interest 7 days market loan 0-1/2 per cent to 0-1/2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Jan. 5.

T.T. London:	
Berlin	12.23
Amsterdam	7.25½
Brussels	20.93½
Madrid	35.87½
Milan	57.34
Berne	15 13½
Paris	74 28
Prague	117.50
New York closing rate	4.92-1/16

LONDON SEEDS

London, Jan. 5.

Linseed, La Plata, Hull, c.i.f. ton £9-8-9 January sellers.
Linseed, Calcutta, London c.i.f. ton £11-12-6 Jan/Feb sellers.
Linseed, Bombay, London, c.i.f. ton £12-3-9 Jan/Feb sellers.
Rapeseed, Toria, (Hull/Con't) c.i.f. ton £12 Jan/Feb sellers.
Castorseed, Bombay, Hull, c.i.f. ton £11-7-6 Jany sellers.
Cottonseed, Bombay, Hull, c.i.f. ton no offers.

LINSEED OIL

London, Jan. 5.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, per cwt 19/3 Jany sellers.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, per cwt. 20/3 May/Aug sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Jan. 5.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe, parcels 21/3 Jan/Feb sellers.
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels 21/7½ Jan/Feb sellers.
South Australian parcels, 23/3 Jan/Feb sellers.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Jan. 5.
10-12 a.m. To-day's Quotations prices

November 1934		—
December 1934		—
January 1935		6.92
February 1935		6.91
March 1935	6.91	6.90
April 1935		6.88
May 1935	6.88	6.87
June 1935		6.85
July 1935		6.84
August 1935		6.79
September 1935		6.76
October 1935		6.73
November 1935		6.72
Middling Spot		7.22

LONDON GOLD

London, Jan. 5.

Gold bars fine per oz £7-1-7½

London Rubber Market

Effect Of Reduced Shipments

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Messrs. Symington and Wilson have issued the following weekly report:—

After going slightly easier the Rubber Market firmed up again on Thursday afternoon and a steady tone has since been maintained. The lowest price at which business was done on the Spot during the period under review was 6-3/16d. done on Thursday morning and the highest 6-3/4d. on Monday afternoon and again to-day. At the time of writing the tone is steady with buyers of Spot at 6-5/16d. and the other prices in proportion. Prices are unchanged to 1-16d. per lb. higher on the weew.

DUTCH ADVICES.

The temporary easiness on Thursday morning was brought about by the publication of a "Reuter" telegram from Batavia, the wording of which quite accidentally conveyed, at the first reading at any rate, a somewhat wrong impression. We have always understood that the translation of messages from the Dutch is a difficult matter, that is to say it is often difficult to convey briefly in English the exact meaning of the original Dutch message. The message sent through by "Reuter" read as follows:—

"Batavia, Dec. 13.

The export duty on native rubber is to be lowered as from December 16th, to a basis duty of 16 cents per kilogram, dry weight. The object of this measure is to stimulate the production of native rubber, which in the last few months has been below the quota.

The present export figures are considered to be sufficient guarantee that the N.E.I. will be able to maintain their international obligation as regards the export quota."

All that the message was intended to convey was that in order to enable the Native to produce Rubber up to his quota the duty on Native Rubber had been lowered from 20 cents to 16 cents. With a 20 cent duty the Native had been practically put out of business as there was nothing left for him at all after paying the duty and Native tapping in most districts had come to an entire standstill. This was clearly shown by the figures given in our Report last week of October and November shipments, which showed an average of barely 5,000 tons a month against 15,615 tons in September. It is further estimated that December shipments of Dutch Native Rubber will not exceed 3,500 tons.

The effect of reduce shipments for October, November and December will be to bring the total Native shipments for the seven months of regulation well within the quota allotted by the Dutch East Indies Government to Native Rubber. In our opinion the Dutch by lowering the duty show that they have the matter well in hand and are fully capable of working the taxation plan in such a manner as to keep Native shipments within the required limits.

We quote the following from the Monthly Review of a well known Stock Exchange firm as we think it explains very clearly the steps now being taken by the authorities in the Dutch East Indies:—

"In the matter of replacing the Native rubber export duty by more efficient methods, encouraging reports of the progress made have been received. Registration of the rubber areas of Banka and Riouw are so far advanced that individual restriction will be enforced from 1st January next. The larger areas on the East Coast of Sumatra are also forward with their preparations. At a conference between the Director and the local Chiefs in this district and the districts of Atjeh, Tapanoeli and the West Coast of Sumatra, complete agreement was reached, and individual restriction is to be inaugurated on 1st April, 1935.

According to a report from Batavia, it has been decided to undertake in 1935 an official and complete registration of the entire rubber areas of the D. E. Indies. In some districts, the listing of native rubber holdings for the purpose of issuing crop allowances for 1935 is in full swing unemployed planters being engaged in the work.

Pending the completion of the full survey, the Director of the interior, who has been investigating the possibility of replacing the export duty by individual restriction, advises that each district should be allotted a share in the general native quota for the D.E.I. in proportion to the exports from the respective districts during the years 1925-33. Proposals to this effect are to be laid before the D.E.I. Government. This arrangement will probably be adopted at first in the more difficult and less known districts. Responsibility for apportioning the quotas, and seeing that outputs are kept within prescribed limits, will rest, as we suggested, on the District Headman.

AMERICAN FIGURES

The American "Questionnaire" figures for November came to hand on Friday. We give them below together with the figures for October 1934 and November 1933 for comparison:—

	November 1934 tons
Arrivals	36,233
Consumption	34,842
Consumption per working day	1,452
Stock	361,236
Afloat	23,625
Consumption Reclaimed	3,776
Ratio Reclaimed to Crude	22.3 p.c.
	October 1934 tons
Arrival	35,298
Consumption	31,347
Consumption per working day	1,206
Stock	362,018
Afloat	38,247
Consumption Reclaimed	8,167
Ratio Reclaimed to Crude	26.1 p.c.
	November 1933 tons
Arrivals	42,448
Consumption	29,162
Consumption per working day	1,215
Stock	353,852
Afloat	57,140
Consumption Reclaimed	6,335
Ratio Reclaimed to Crude	21.7 p.c.

Total consumption for the first eleven months of this year amounts to 419,335 tons against 374,179 tons for the same period in 1933 and 296,131 tons for January/November 1932. Consumption during December is estimated at about 30,000 tons so that there is every probability of the total consumption for this year amounting to nearly 450,000 tons, an increase of over 11 per cent. on 1933.

Owing to the simultaneous arrival of several steamers carrying large cargoes of Rubber in Liverpool and London, landings for last week in the United Kingdom totalled 4,266 tons. At this time of the year when manufacturers wish to avoid increasing their investories as much as possible deliveries are generally on the small side. This was the case last week, deliveries amounting to only 1,229 tons giving an increase in stock of 3,037 tons. Landings may continue large for some time, but with the turn of the year deliveries should start to improve.

The closing price of Ribbed Smoked Sheet on the Spot in New York yesterday was 12-25/16 cents buyers (flat parity 6-1/4d. at exchange 4.95), being a rise of 1/16 cent. on the week. The closing prices for Rubber on the Commodity Exchange yesterday were—December 12.99 (last week 12.85), January 13.03 (12.90), March 13.20 (13.14), May 13.40 (13.31), July 13.57 (13.51), September 13.77 (13.72) and October 13.87 (13.81).

"Owing to the Christmas and New Year holidays (see below) our next Report will be issued on Wednesday, 9th January, 1935."

Stock:—United Kingdom Stocks for the week ended 15th December 1934 at 132,499 tons show an increase of 3,037 tons on the week. Stocks at 16th December 1933 totalled 87,924 tons.

MANCHESTER COTTON TRADE

562 Looms For £1,652

Liverpool, Dec. 19.
(By Mail.

A Liverpool firm writes:—

Complaints are being received that Japanese Textiles are being sent here to be finished and afterwards shipped abroad as British goods. Lancashire Chambers of Commerce have united in making a demand to the Government that cotton and rayon goods should not be designated British unless spun, woven and finished in this country

A mill at Blackburn, containing 562 looms, was offered for sale by auction a few days ago, but as there was no bid for it as a going concern the machinery was sold to a broker for £1,652.

CLOTH.

Although trade with India has been small, a large amount of enquiry continues to be received. Indian mills are again very busy, helped of course by the 25 per cent import duties. Native cloth is selling more freely in the Calcutta and Karachi bazaars at prices we, in this country find it impossible to entertain.

Only a few lines of coloured stripe poplins, brocades and fancies have been booked for Shanghai and Hong-Kong but Rangoon has made modest purchases of lawns and cambrics, and an improved turn-over in light whites, sateens and fancies has been arranged for Singapore and the Straits.

South American out-lets and, especially the Argentine, have maintained a healthy demand for split printers, dyed goods, linings and specialities and useful quantities of grey cloth and piece dyed goods have been sold for Scandinavia. West Africa has given out occasional contracts for special prints and heavy bleaching cloths and quiet supports for various finishing styles have been forthcoming from the Near East, Persia and Iraq.

Egypt and Morocco have picked up a few lines of bleaching cloth but have done little in other directions Regular purchases of cambrics, voiles and embroidery cloth are being made by Switzerland, and Germany is buying poplins and other fine cloths as quickly as permits can be obtained and financial arrangements entered into. Trading with the Dominions has been quiet, but a healthy and varied business has been available for Home consumption in which limbrics, fancy shirtings, overall cloth, dress fabrics, and plain cloth have been most prominent.

YARN.

Some substantial weights of coarse and medium American counts have been booked but there is not enough business to go round. Demand in the finer counts has been extremely patchy. Many Egyptian spinners are doing better so far as turnover is concerned, but keen competition keeps margins on a poor level. Medium and fine counts have attracted more attention and some of the leading concerns have sold heavily.

A modest business has been offering in hosiery and thread yarns. Sales of fine yarns for export to Germany have shown further expansion. A few modest sales of medium and fine yarns both American Egyptian have taken place for India, but the export branch as a whole has been dull.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, January 4.

	Season To-date	This week	Corresponding. Season 1933|34	Week 1934
Total in sight, (excluding linters)	6,155	120	9,035	173 bales
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	2,441	84	2,936	68 bales
Exports from U.S. Ports ..	2,599	160	4,308	170 bales
Of which to Japan	966	68	1,033	57 bales
Of which to China	49	4	143	3 bales
Of which to Great Britain	397	35	740	3 bales
Of which to Germany	218	6	809	22 bales
Stock at New York	—	39	—	97 bales
Stock at U.S. Ports	—	3,028	—	4,076 bales
Stock at U.S. Interior Towns	—	881	—	2,161 bales
World's Visible Supply	—	8,710	—	10,980 bales
Of which to American Cotton	—	6,758	—	9,115 bales
Forwarded to the World's Mills, (excluding linters)	4,715	179	6,455	277 bales
Receipts at U.S. Ports	3,466	84	5,681	122 bales

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

Indian Cotton Consumed In Indian Mills

The Secretary to the Indian Central Cotton Committee writes: (Based on Returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, by mills in British India and on Voluntary Returns by mills in Indian States).

(In bales of 400 lbs.)

	CONSUMPTION. During Nov. 1934.	During Nov. 1933.	Since 1st Sept. 1934.	During corresponding period last year.
British India.	190,908	162,054	563,811	470,900
Indian States.	36,827	31,398	107,180	92,178
Total—India.	227,735	193,452	670,991	563,078

N.B.—Due to corrections which have sometimes to be made in the figures previously published, the progressive figures shown in these statistics do not necessarily represent the sum of the latest month's figures and the progressive figures published in the preceding month.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 14 April, 2017

JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co. can give expert advice on all classes of Insurance.
J3

REGD NO B. 1063

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1935

JUPITER
is a composite office equipped to do Insurance business in all departments.
J4

Mahatma's Fast In Science Congress

DR. DHAR'S RESEARCH REVELATIONS

A Tomato A Day Keeps The Doctor Away

In his presidential address to the Indian Chemical Society, held at Calcutta on Friday, Professor N. R. Dhar, D.Sc. (London and Paris), F. I. C., I. E. S. Head of the Chemistry Department, Allahabad University, pointed out that life depends on chemical reactions which are really combinations of food materials with the oxygen of the air inside the body. It is well known that food materials do not combine directly with oxygen present in the air, but inside the animal body and in the plants they readily combine with oxygen of the air. How this happens is the problem to be solved and on this chiefly depends the mystery of life.

EXPERIMENT RESULTS

From the experimental work carried on in the chemical laboratories of the Allahabad University for nearly twenty years by Dr. Dhar and his colleagues, it has been concluded that the combination of the food materials with oxygen is chiefly due to the following agencies:—

1. Substances like ferrous oxide, manganous oxide, glutathione etc., which are capable of directly combining with oxygen of the air and this oxidation induces or starts the oxidation of food materials in the animal body or plant tissues.

2. The oxygen and the food materials can also combine on the surface of the plant and animal cells.

3. The presence of small quantities of iron and possibly traces of manganese and copper, which have been found experimentally to be capable of helping the combination of food materials with oxygen.

4. Mild alkalies like sodium bicarbonate, sodium tartrate, sodium citrate and sodium phosphate have also been found to be useful in food oxidation.

VALUE OF SUNLIGHT

5. Last but not the least sunlight which is of great benefit in the combination of food materials with the oxygen of the air.

6. The internal secretions in the body are also of great assistance in the proper oxidation of food.

The following useful deductions can be made from the experiments of the phenomenon of oxidation by Prof. Dhar and his collaborators:—

1. As small quantities of iron compounds help the proper oxidation of food materials in the body and as all leafy vegetables (Sakhs) contain small amounts of iron, they should form a part of our daily food.

2. Milk and its products like curd, cheese etc. which are excellent food materials containing all the necessary ingredients of food materials, carbo-hydrates, fats and proteins are also rich in vitamins A, D, which are essential for healthy life, should form an important article of food oxidations.

3. Tomatoes containing vitamin B and C, lemons containing vitamin C, and fruits also containing vitamin C are of considerable importance for healthy life. As vitamin C is easily destroyed by heat, all these food materials should be taken in a raw condition as far as possible.

"TOMATO A DAY"

The English proverb "An apple a day keeps the doctor away." should be changed to "A tomato a day keeps the doctor away."

4. Butter and good quality ghee containing vitamin A and D, and eggs containing vitamins A and D, and small amounts of B are also very important food materials from a scientific point of view.

5. Sprouting grams and wheat contain vitamin B, which avoids beri-beri. Rice containing very little vitamin B, but better quality proteins than in wheat is also an important article of food. It is highly desirable that milk and its products "sak" (leafy vegetable) some butter and ghee, "chapate" with some rice, tomatoes, lemon, and if possible eggs and fresh fruits should be taken every day for keeping an active healthy and intellectual life, for which good quality protein (animal protein) present in milk and eggs are much more helpful than vegetable proteins, contained in dal, grams, pulses, wheat, etc.

PROBLEM OF FASTING

The problem of long continued fasting has come into prominence in the public eye due to Mahatma Gandhi's fasts. From the investigations of Professor Dhar and his colleagues, it has been concluded that a mixture of soda tartrate, soda citrate and soda bicarbonate in drinks is more emcacious in the treatment of long continued fasting and diabetes than soda bicarbonate alone.

As sunlight helps the oxidation of food materials and as it penetrates through the skin, many diseases are avoided in tropical countries more readily than in temperate regions. Rickets, pernicious anaemia and colds, measles, cancer etc. occur much less frequently in India than in Europe or America, and it is believed that this is due to the beneficial influence of sunlight helping the proper oxidation of food materials. It is no wonder, therefore, that the sun has been worshipped as a deity almost all over the world.

The researches on oxidation phenomenon have shown that sunlight is extremely useful not only on the oxidation of food materials on which animal and plant life depends, but sunlight is of great help to soil oxidation reactions making it more fertile. The formation of ammonia and nitrate in the soil greatly aided by sunlight and ammonia and nitrate are indispensible for a good crop yield.

MOLASSES FOR SOIL

Moreover, molasses which are wasted in sugar factories in India have been found to be helpful in increasing the combined nitrogen content of the soil, provided the soil is exposed to sunlight and ploughed several times for increasing the air supply. The chemical combination of the oxygen of the air with the sugar of molasses is necessary for the combination of nitrogen and oxygen of the air present in the soil. The increased productivity of the soil by the addition of molasses will be observed only when the oxidation processes in the soil are helped by frequent ploughing and sunlight.

Molasses are also useful in decreasing the loss of nitrogenous fertilizers from the soil due to the escape of gaseous nitrogen. These applications of molasses are likely to improve soil fertility considerably.

NEW YEAR PRESENT TO WORKERS

MADURA, Jan. 5.

As a new year present to their workers, numbering more than 20,000 the management of the Harvey Spinning and Ginning Mills, in Madura, Tuticorin and Ambasamudram have notified a reduction of 5 per cent in the 12-1/2 per cent wage cut, introduced in the mills about two years ago. The number of hours of work has also been reduced from 10 to 9. —United Press.

DEMOCRACY OF FUTURE

Theosophist Gives His Views On Economic Planning

MADRAS, (By Mail).

"If the world is on the verge of a Socialistic era, as it appears to be, what form is political organisation in the future likely to assume? The main question will be, not how we are to organise the machinery of Government but how to organise the entire economic life of the community and of one community in relation to another."

Mr. C. Gale General Secretary for Scotland introduced a symposium at the Theosophical head quarters on Wednesday. "Parliaments as they exist to-day," the said "are obviously incapable of organising or controlling effectively the economic life of society. Either they must reform their ways, or they will be superseded by some more efficient means of control."

"NEW DEAL"

Mr. Gale cited President Roosevelt's "New Deal, Communism Fascism, Douglas Credit, the Bellamy Plan and other schemes as in different countries to solve the economic problem, all contributing to the solution of the world problem. All those schemes might find the consummation and fulfilment, he suggested in the Manu's plan of social organisation adapted to modern needs in the form of Guild Socialism and as interpreted by Dr. Bhagavan Das and other scholars.

Mr. Gale discussed the benevolent rule of President Roosevelt and his Brain Trust as approximating to an autocracy of the wise, which was the true democracy and was foreshadowed in the ancient Indian village system.

WORLD'S PEACE

As a means of stabilising the world's peace Mr. Gale raised two points: first, a National Peace Department in every country, co-ordinating with the war Department, having regional offices internally and foreign offices abroad; and second, support for the League of Nations which was the supreme symbol of brotherhood in the world, and which would not swiftly when then nations which it represented learned to feel and think rightly.—A. P.

SIKH M. L. A's APPEAL TO CONGRESS

"Arrange To Hold All Parties Conference"

LAHORE, Jan. 5.

Sardar Mangal Singh, M.L.A., the Sikh leader while wholeheartedly welcoming the decision of the Congress Nationalist party to summon an all parties' conference at Delhi in the near future and while also appealing to the Sikhs to fully co-operate with Pandit Malaviya in this matter sounds a note of warning based on past experience that no purpose would be served by merely calling such a conference.

He suggests that prominent leaders of different communities should informally discuss every detail of the problem amongst themselves and settle the whole question beforehand. Then a conference should be called to approve of the decision with probably minor modifications here and there. It should only ratify the "National Pact" which has already been drawn up and completed in every way and should not be expected to go into minor details of the question.

Sardar Mangalsingh hopes that Congress will seriously take up Pandit Malaviya's suggestion and itself make arrangements to hold an all parties conference at an early date so that the national demand may be ready before Parliament proceeds to consider details of the constitution.—A. P.

NO SELF-TORTURE FOR ALMS

Nizam's Firman Makes It Cognisable Offence

SECUNDERABAD, Jan. 6.

His Exalted Highness the Nizam has issued a firman prohibiting the mendicants of the Rafai sect from inflicting injuries on their bodies with iron instruments in public streets as a method of soliciting arms.

Violation of this order will be punished with fine or in default with simple imprisonment. In virtue of the firman, such self-torture is declared a cognisable offence.

Another important order issued by the Nizam's Government warns all the preachers to refrain from indulging in any controversy with followers of any other religion and from uttering words which might give cause for provocation to people. They are also warned against attacking religions or religious sects in their sermons.—United Press.

EX-KING GEORGE TO VISIT MYSORE

BANGALORE, Jan. 6.

Ex-King George of Greece will visit Mysore in the third week of this month.

It is expected that he will arrive at Bangalore on the morning of January 14 and leave immediately for Sivasamudram. From there he will proceed to Somanathpur and the Terrace Gardens at Krishnaraja Sagara, returning to Mysore in the evening.

The following day, the Royal Visitor will be entertained at a garden party at the Chamundi Gymkhana, Mysore, by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

On January 16, the ex-King will visit Seringapatam on his way to Bangalore, reaching the latter place the same evening. He will dine at the Residency that day and entrain for Madras the same night.—United Press.

(Continued from Col. 7)

It may be mentioned here that this complaint referred to the alleged rude behaviour of a custom constable at Viramgam Station towards a party of Jain pilgrims going from Palitana to Bombay, when Mr. Kothari who was present on the scene not only reprimanded the constable but referred the matter to the authorities.

MANIBANU CASE

Defence Arguments

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, Jan. 4.

The Defence Counsel, Mr. Dolatray Vakil, began his arguments in Manibanu kidnapping case before the Sessions Judge Mr. Sahebzada.

He referred to the various letters of Manibanu addressed to the Thakore of Sihora. He also referred to Ajwa town, cinema seeing, motor drives and other matters. He further stated that Behramjee wrote a letter to the Thakore of Sihora at Limbda, and posted its copy to Sihora. He then narrated the circumstances of the girl's disappearance. He wanted the Court to take a serious view of the documentary evidence.

Proceeding the defence counsel contended that Ranjitsinh had no knowledge except Ajamkhan's letter addressed to him. There was no evidence stating accused No. 1's presence in December first week at Adhikari's bungalow except Manibanu's statement. He pointed out how her statement in the Lower Court differed from what she stated before the Sessions Court.

Referring to the Dharmasala scene of March 29, 1933, defence counsel submitted that there was no evidence that accused No. 1 was present at the Dharmasala deliberations.

Next he referred to the incident of April 1, 1933, the day of the disappearance of the girl and cited several cases contending that accused No. 1 had no part in the whole affair. Concluding his arguments, Mr. Dolatray Vakil thanked the Court for giving a patient hearing.

The case was adjourned.

J. P. C. IGNORES STATES PEOPLE

Let Us Strive For Responsible Government, Says Gundappa

HASSAN, (By Mail).

In the first session of the Mysore State Peoples' Federation held at Hassan Mr. H. B. Gundappa, the President of the Reception Committee, in the course of his address, said:—

For reasons well-known, there is a sort of political lethargy in the State, and the chief object of this Federation is to rouse to political consciousness and guide people on right lines, as regards their duties and responsibilities. When the world-wide economic depression and the constant hourly changes in the political atmosphere have resulted in a sort of political stupor in British India, it is needless for me to refer to the discouraging political atmosphere of the Indian States, the subjects of which are fettered on all sides in so many ways. We are now, here, to find out the causes and offer suitable remedies to solve the problems, so as to inspire new life to the political atmosphere here. The average man in Mysore is poor, when compared to others in many parts of the country. The hard and miserable life of the ryots can well be imagined than described. In all directions, he is driven to despair and crushed down under the pinch of poverty, and is unable to make any headway. Our country has been the home of poverty and there is no trace of the "mighty rich" here. The little that was left in villages in the shape of silver and gold is gradually finding its way into the cities attracted by fashions and glamour. Neither does it remain there. They find an easy flow from there to foreign countries. In these circumstances, it will be our duty to put a stop to the flow of capital to foreign countries.

NO MORE REFORMS

Recently our Dewan declared in the Assembly that no changes in the present constitution of Government were necessary and that the present system was sufficient to meet the needs of the changed times in our State. This will make it abundantly clear to what extent those who are aiming at Responsible Government can expect sympathetic support from Government. Let not these considerations cow us down from our endeavours to obtain larger powers and privileges from our benevolent sovereign by all constitutional and legitimate means. And let us have it as our sacred duty to strive for Responsible Government under the aegis of His Highness the Maharaja without in the least interfering with His power and prestige

J.P.C. DISPENSATION

The recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report in the name of Reforms clearly indicate, the scant courtesy shown to the interests of the States subjects. When the announcement was made in the Round Table Conference that Indian States would join the Federation, it was received with joy and was hailed as the forerunner of better days for the people. But alas, this was not to last long! The rights and aspirations of the Indian States subjects have seriously been jeopardised in the face of the powerful alliance between the British Government and the Princes of States. In their unseemly anxiety to strengthen their positions, the subjects of the Indian States who form nearly one third of the population of India have been badly ignored. The Indian States have been privileged to nominate their representatives to the Federal Legislature. And in all probability these nominees are intended to be used as a bulwark against the ever surging tide of nationalism from British India.

Putting it in a nutshell, the report speaks only of the sagacity of the British Government and is not in any way calculated to bring credit to the British Nation.

Our Baroda Letter

Relief To Baroda Agriculturists

Govt. Scheme For Benefit Of Peasants Without Ruining Money-Lenders

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, Jan. 5.

When the state Legislative Assembly resumed its work under the presidentship of Dewan Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, a resolution tabled by Mr. Vidyashankar Vakil regarding a scheme for the relief of agriculturists submitted to the Dewan Saheb by Mr. Jibhai Kanjibhai Vakil of Patan, was discussed at length. The Government Member, Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, explained the intentions of Government and referred to the Government Committee which had submitted proposals.

He outlined the efforts made by Government from time to time to provide relief to agriculturists and referred to the activities of the Land Mortgage Bank and Co-operative Societies.

Mr. Manilal Vasanji Desai urged the House to adopt such measures as would benefit the peasants but which would not totally ruin the moneylenders.

Mr. Lalloobhai Patel urged lessening of the rates of interest on loans given to peasants by the Land Mortgage Bank.

The Dewan saheb summing up the debate, stated that Government had framed measures to meet the situation created by the present agricultural depression. Nothing was more in the minds of the Government than to introduce measures to improve the socio-economic condition of the peasants. If anything was done to dislocate the present credit system, it would not be good as a business proposition. Government proposed to publish a Bill for public opinion before taking final steps.

Another resolution demanding the right of the public to launch prosecutions against police officers directly in law courts was talked out. Government assured that it would examine the working of the present rule and would modify it if it was found necessary.

Regarding amendment in the Companies Act, Government stated that it would do the needful at the proper time.

The idea of starting a University at Baroda was termed as uneconomical by Government.

Mr. Somnath Dave urged Government to inquire into the position of Thakardas of Mehsana District, and Government proposed to appoint a special officer to investigate the social and economic position of the peasants and would publish the report for public opinion.

After discussing certain other resolutions, Government accepted proposal to publish Patel order Book and decide finally the list of patels after looking to all pros and cons of the various cases. The granting of an elected president for Baroda City Municipality was sympathetically considered by Government but it did not agree to the proposal at present stage stating that Government had got predominant interest in the working of the Municipality. A resolution regarding suppressing Ankfarak Sutta gambling by special measures was discussed and Government replied that proper steps would be taken in the matter and there was no need of appointing special police officers for the purpose.

All the Government bills regarding Hindu Law, Preemption and Prevention of Smoke Nuisance Act were put forth. Except the last, for others committees were appointed to formulate them again. The last one was not pressed by Government at this stage.

Dewan saheb in his concluding remarks thanked the house for complete co-operation. Popular members thanked the President for granting full scope for discussions and for showing full sympathy with the House.

LAND CUSTOMS AND PASSENGERS

Assistant Collector On Mr. Kothari's Complaint

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, Jan. 5.

Mr. Manilal Kothari, interviewed regarding the result of the complaint sent to the Assistant Collector, Land Customs Line, at Viramgam, stated that he had received a very prompt and sympathetic reply from Mr. F. J. Scott, the Assistant Collector about his complaint regarding rudeness of one of the customs sepoys towards a passenger to the effect that orders had been issued for his immediate transfer and that further steps would be taken in the matter. Mr. Scott also stated, said Mr. Kothari, that he was determined to put a stop to this kind of behaviour and that he was always glad to have the co-operation of passengers to that end. Mr. Kothari, therefore, desires that passengers should come forward boldly and represent their just grievances to the custom officials.

(Continued in column 4.)

IN LAST COMPETITION
78 Competitors Won Prizes Worth Rs. 1,000
3 Successful Competitors
Won Prizes Of
Rs. 166-10-8 EACH
Now it is Your Time to Earn
SUBSTANTIAL PRIZES
in
ATTRACTION COMPETITION
You may send any number of entries
Closing Date 9th January 1935

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.